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Manuel Pacavira Honored in Havana

34420109e Luanda JORNAL DE PORTUGAL in Portuguese 26 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Havana—The Council of State of Cuba has awarded Ambassador Manuel Pedro Pacavira, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, the "medal of friendship" for his 2 and 1/2 years in this country on diplomatic mission.

The medal was awarded at Ministry of Foreign Relations headquarters by Jose Raul Vieira, interim minister serving in place of Isidoro Malmierca, who is in Uruguay on an official visit.

According to the Cuban official, the decision of the Cuban Council of State took into account the efforts undertaken by Ambassador Manuel Pacavira to promote ever closer and deeper relations between Cuba and Angola.

Present at the ceremony were vice ministers and directors of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, officials of the Central Committee of the PCC and of the Angolan Embassy.

Manuel Pacavira, recently named permanent representative of Angola to the UN, will leave soon for New York to occupy his new position.

13026/9274

Training for Angolan Workers in Czechoslovakia Described

34420109b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] Prague—A group of 130 Angolan workers, who during 4 years will benefit from temporary employment combined with professional training, has been in Czechoslovakia since Wednesday.

According to Counselor of the Embassy of Angola in Czechoslovakia Domingos da Silva Kemba, the arrival of the Angolan workers takes place in the context of an agreement signed last year in Prague by Angolan Minister of Labor Diogo de Jesus and his Czech counterpart, Miloslav Bouda.

At that time the minister of labor said that industry is an area which would benefit from greater attention. Consequently, various industrial sectors such as metallurgical, chemical, brewing, food and construction materials will be examined.

The advantages which could derive from this training are innumerable.

Persons who will be given priority for the temporary work and professional training will be those discharged from the Armed Forces who have demonstrated good moral qualities.

The intermediate courses, which will last 6 years, are aimed at students having graduated from high school from all over the country.

In an initial phase 200 Angolan workers were sent in 1987 to temporary jobs and others to specialized courses, according to the document signed by both parties involved in this massive program of training of qualified workers from the People's Republic of Angola.

The agreement is valid for 5 years and represents the most important offer the Ministry of Labor has received in terms of foreign technical training.

The preamble of the agreement anticipates that the Angolan workers will be able to send part of their salaries home.

The level of training of workers and mid-level technicians falls within the framework of cooperation with the countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CAME). Under the auspices of this program, hundreds of Angolan workers since 1986 have already gone to the GDR, while the first group of students, out of a total of 55, arrived in Czechoslovakia in 1987.

13026/9274

Czechoslovakia Donates Farming Equipment

34420108c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Jan 88 p 3

[Text] Yesterday in Luanda, the Central Council of Czechoslovakian Unions delivered to UNTA, through the Czechoslovakian ambassador in Angola, Miloslav Polonsky, a donation comprising 2 tons of farming equipment.

The delivery of the material intended for the Angolan agricultural cooperative movement took place at the offices of the General Secretariat of UNTA in the presence of Dr Manuel Maria Difula, the Director of International Relations of the Central Council of UNTA.

13331

Cooperation With Ethiopia in Information Field

34420109c Luanda JORNAL DE LUANDA in Portuguese 20 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] Addis Ababa—The director of the Department and Propaganda of the MPLA-Labor Party, Paulino Pinto Joao, and Ethiopian Minister of Information Abdul Hafez Yousuf examined in Addis Ababa the possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in the area of information.

The two officials emphasized the need to establish cooperation between their respective news agencies, ANGOP and ENA, as well as between other media of information.

The political-military situation in each of the two countries was also touched upon at the meeting.

They also emphasized the need for Angola and Ethiopia to strengthen their ties of friendship and cooperation in various areas, with a view to "neutralizing the common enemy, imperialism."

Meanwhile, Paulino Pinto Joao, who in Addis Ababa participated in the IV Conference of African Ministers of Information, returned to Luanda.

It is to be noted that during the Conference Angola was elected a member of the Inter-Governmental Council (CIG) of the Pan African Information Agency (PANA).

13026/9274

Congolese Industrial Group To Invest
34420108e JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese
27 Jan 88 p 2

[Text] Brazzaville—The Congolese industrial group, Pierre Otto Mbongo, will invest in Angola in the sectors of construction, rehabilitation of bakeries, and soap, textiles, and plastics factories, among others.

This decision is part of the vitalization of the policy of economic and trade complementarity established by the two countries, which embraces the sectors of industry, civil construction, commerce, agriculture, and animal husbandry, as well as hotels and petroleum.

For this purpose, a protocol of intentions was signed by Angolan and Congolese authorities last year in Luanda, emphasizing the creation of a mixed company to produce marine paint used offshore for maintenance of oil-drilling platforms.

The protocol also contemplates the creation of a mixed real estate management company, construction of 5,000 housing units for SONANGOL (Sociedade Angolana de Combustiveis), construction of farming units, and installation of poultry houses.

13331

Brazilian Oil Company Purchases 20 Million Barrel Reserve
34420122d Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese
23 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Braspetro, a subsidiary of Petrobras, the Brazilian oil company, bought an Angolan reserve of 20 million barrels of oil from the North American multinational, Texaco.

According to the JORNAL DO COMERCIO of Rio de Janeiro, which announced the fact in one of its recent editions, the deal was closed at a price of \$55 million.

The paper added that the first shipment of Angolan oil, 750,000 barrels, will arrive in Brazil in March. The shipment amounts to 100,000 barrels more than the daily production in Brazil.

The 20 million barrels bought by Braspetro represent 10 percent of the global reserves in Block 2, where the company is already operating in oil exploration activities under a risk contract.

Braspetro has been operating in Angola since 1980, when it became associated with the Angolan oil company, Sonangol, with Texaco, and with the French oil company, Total, in the exploration for oil in two blocks.

According to the vice president of the Brazilian company, Marcos de Oliveira, the acquisition of the 10 percent of the Block 2 reserves amounts to 27.5 percent of "all that will be found in the region, where the index of success has been high."

According to Marcos de Oliveira, the deal struck with Texaco, which is in a state of financial crisis, is aimed at reinforcing the ownership of his company and will provide more opportunity for the company to broaden its activities in the People's Republic of Angola.

12857

Malanje BPV Membership Figures
34420108b JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese
28 Jan 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Malanje—The Malanje Provincial Committee of the People's Vigilance Brigades (BPV) currently controls about 344,000 brigade members, 173,509 of whom are women, according to the annual statistics of the mass organization.

According to the document, there are 3,735 cells of the BPV and 262 intermediate committees established in various sites of the province of Malanje.

Also, according to the statistical data, during the past year (1987), 201,460 brigade members were recruited.

Also, the voluntary contributions and assessment of BPV members amounted to 3,992,539 kwanzas for the year of 1987, according to the statistics.

13331

JMPLA Membership Campaign
34420122f Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] The growth campaign of the JMPLA-Youth Party began in Luanda under the motto, "Let's strengthen the ranks of the Youth Party with young people dedicated to the people's cause."

The campaign, opened by the secretary of the organizational section of the JMPLA-Youth Party, Manuel Cambaca, seeks to admit new members to the heart of the organization, and gives priority to young laborers, farmers, fighters and students.

12857

SONANGOL, AGIP, CABGOC Sign Accord
34420108d JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] In a press release distributed by SONANGOL yesterday in Luanda, the firm announced that a Supplementary Agreement to the Association Contract for Areas A, B, and C of the Cabinda Concession, among the Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola, AGIP and Cabinda Gulf Oil Company, was recently signed at its headquarters.

This Supplementary Agreement is for the purpose of adapting the contract to the new circumstances created with the granting of 20 percent of CABGOC's corporate stock to AGIP, and clearly defining the rights and obligations of the three parties (SONANGOL, AGIP and CABGOC) in the execution of petroleum operations.

The document adds that the association, which exists in the form of noncorporate profit sharing, now has the following redefined association percentages: SONANGOL, 51 percent; CABGOC, 39.2 percent; AGIP, 9.8 percent.

The three parties confirmed the provisions of the Association Contract for Areas A, B, and C approved by Decree 29/86 of 30 December, with the amendments stated in the Supplementary Agreement.

The agreement was approved by Defense and Security Council Decree No. 31/87 of 26 December, which also approved the grant, the transfer of all rights and obligations to AGIP as of the date of signing of the contract for purchase and sale of goods, and the nonconsolidation of the fiscal results of AGIP in Angola.

Present at the ceremony were the directors-general of SONANGOL, AGIP and CABGOC, and other high officials of those companies.

13331

Judicial System Unification Planned
34420108a JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jan 88 p 1

[Text] The Unified Judicial System, which is expected to be implemented in the near future, was the topic of talks last Friday in the Revolutionary People's Court in Luanda, the main speaker of which was Angolan Minister of Justice Fernando Franca Van-Dunem.

The Angolan minister of justice, after a retrospective analysis of the most noteworthy aspects of the country's judicial system during the colonial period, and after succinctly addressing the current system, clarified that the institutionalization of the Unified Justice System will increase the people's access to justice through the attorneys' collective and the participation of people's advisors who, in the new system, will share equally in the process along with professional attorneys.

The principal goals, among others, of the Unified Justice System, implementation of which constitutes the actualization of a concern expressed by our party in its First Extraordinary Congress, are to defend socialist legality, maintaining respect for, and strict compliance with, the Constitution and other governing provisions; to protect the political, social and economic system of the country, defending social property; to defend basic rights and the interests of citizens, specifically protecting life, liberty and property of the citizenry; and to educate the citizenry with the aim of compliance with the law, while also contributing to increased socialist, judicial consciousness among all members of Angolan society.

The People's Supreme Court and the Municipal and Provincial Courts will be created with implementation of the Unified Justice System.

As the highest court of law in the country, the People's Supreme Court has the task of providing uniformity of jurisprudence and issuance of resolutions directed to all the courts in order to attain correct legal interpretation.

The People's Supreme Court will operate under the direction of a chief justice, an assistant chief justice, and a corps of judges, all of whom are to be appointed by the President of the Republic (who is also empowered to fire them), and will have four chambers responsible for civil and administrative cases, common crimes, crimes involving State security, and military crimes.

An important innovation of the Unified Justice System project is the duty imposed upon all the judges to give an accounting of the activity under their jurisdiction at the end of each calendar year.

13331

Foreign Labor in Benguela Viewed

34420122e Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] During 1987, the cooperative sector in the province of Benguela controlled 557 foreign workers covered by bilateral contracts, or by technical, multilateral, non-resident, or resident assistance arrangements in this city.

Under bilateral contract arrangements there were 238 workers utilized, while there were 131 foreigners contracted under technical assistance agreements.

Also last year, there were 151 resident workers and 35 nonresident workers governed by cooperative agreements. Two foreigners worked in the province under multilateral agreements.

The Benguela cooperative sector provided 337 apartments, mainly in the cities of Benguela and Lobito, for the housing and protection of the foreign, nonresident work force.

The lack of information from the companies for whom the foreign work force was contracted has made it difficult to evaluate the financial costs of the work accomplished, especially with regard to the work force covered by technical assistance contracts.

The Benguela provincial cooperative sector is engaged in controlling and monitoring the various economic and social programs and projects, the majority of which are under way.

They are a part of a package of programs and projects under way in the province, including one in which foreign workers advise on the care of orphans and abandoned children, another involving the use of emergency health measures, and another program of vaccination.

Other projects that have been started with the assistance of foreign manpower include the rehabilitation of banana culture at Vale do Cavaco, an emergency support program for rural people, the development of fishing skills, fishing studies, and technical assistance connected with the SONANGOL ocean terminal in Lobito.

12857

Cabinda Official on Political, Military Situation

34420109d Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 Jan 88 p 3

[Article by Joao Pokongo]

[Excerpt] The political-military situation in the province over the last year was not good as a result of the counter-revolutionary bandits who infiltrated the area from Zairian territory, especially at the Tando-Zinze

border point, the provincial commissar stated. He added that in the last few days, kidnappings and attacks on civilian vehicles have occurred.

"For Cabinda, 1988 will be a year of combat against the puppet bands to allow the resumption of planned economic activities," said Commissar Tchimpuaty.

On that subject, Jorge Tchimpuaty mentioned the recent formation of Territorial Troop battalions at the municipal level, and the ODP at the enterprise level, with a view to self-defense activities which, as he noted, will be extended outside the city.

The Party Central Committee member praised the efforts FAPLA combatants have made to neutralize the counter-revolutionary bands, and he said that "the puppets will find the reply that they deserve, since FAPLA will not stand by with its arms crossed in the face of those who attack us."

Policy of National Reconciliation

Referring to what are considered the positive results the province's clemency policy has achieved, Jorge Tchimpuaty noted that more than 300 countrymen, among them civilians and those who had marched with the armed bands, returned last year to the homeland, and had demonstrated good attitudes in contributing to the task of national reconstruction.

13026/9274

Official on Military, Social Situation in Cuvelai

34420122c Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Pedro Mutinde, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers Party and Provincial Commissar of Cunene, visited the town of Cuvelai last weekend, where he described in detail the political-military situation in the area, as well as the reintegration of the local population into productive tasks.

The town of Cuvelai, situated in the Northeast of Cunene Province and on the border of Huila and Kuando Kubango, about 300 km from Castanheira de Pera, the provisional administrative center, is considered to be one of the strong and unchangeable bulwarks of our revolution.

There, the macabre actions of the Boer army have been repelled daily by the valiant and resistant fighters of our glorious armed unit, the FAPLA; they have defeated, at all costs, the penetration of the puppet, racist elements into other parts of our national territory.

In Cuvelai, Pedro Mutinde visited the construction sites of various socio-economic projects, already in the finishing stages; they are, mainly, the academic zone and its respective Secretariat, with 5 lecture halls for 35 students

each, the morgue, the warehouses for local commerce for storing products to be sold, and the sites for friendship meetings of Party Youth and for meetings dealing with social issues and literacy classes.

The principals still face a number of obstacles, such as the shortage of buckets for carrying water, cement, nails and woodcutting saws; the local commissar, 1st Lt Manuel Tabi, told the visiting officials that the job will be completed within 4 months.

The work on the project is carried out at night, with a view to the protection from "prying eyes" during the day. Tabi said that, "Throughout all of this work, the understanding of our local population deserves praise; they have not flagged in their efforts, nor have they waited for materials and tools from the provincial level."

Pedro Mutinde, who is also a member of the Military Council of the 5th Region, held an informal meeting regarding the political-military situation in the area.

In Cuvelai, the displaced people that returned recently from the forests have already been given clothing by the provincial department of the Secretariat of State for Social Issues.

En route to Castanheira de Pera, Pedro Mutinde passed through Jamba, the iron ore area, where he visited the home for displaced students from Cunene; there are about 200 students there, and Mutinde encouraged them to be disciplined in continuing their studies and doing their homework, without demerits, because, as he said, "That will be the best way of contributing to the revolution."

12857

Combat Course Ends at Heróis de Kangamba Center

34420122g Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 28 Feb 88 p 2

[Excerpts] The tenth FAPLA course of political and combat preparation, held at the Heróis de Kangamba Military Instruction Center, ended here yesterday. The closing was presided over by Moreira Lopes, member of the National Committee and First Provincial Secretary of Huambo for the JMPLA-Youth Party.

Moreira Lopes, in his speech, glorified the role of youth in the country's defense and in the conquests of the revolution.

He also stressed the importance invested in the Heróis de Kangamba Center, especially as the forge on which are created the defenders of the ideals of socialism in the Fatherland.

12857

Economic Reforms Justified

34420109f Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Jan 88 p 2

[Report by Mario Paiva]

[Text] When one considers reforming the economic direction of the country, this cannot be dissociated from reorganization of the State apparatus, the clear redefinition of the public function and, in sum, the general revitalization of the administrative mechanisms and of the organ of government—thus providing impetus to the actions and measures established by the Party. One cannot conceive of a process of economic stabilization without the consequent adaptations and reforms at the level of the State apparatus.

The greatest obstacle to economic growth is financial, particularly the lack of investment with respect to public demand; the insufficient role of investment to increase productivity; and even productivity increases, in themselves rare, which do not result in improved salaries in the respective sectors.

This analysis explains those obstacles as resulting from the transformation of the foreign exchange budget into a fund for investment. As a result, investment takes place independently of the internal capacity for financing, and is decided upon from the top down, that is, by the ministries and not by the enterprises. What is more, financial problems are aggravated by the transfer of external resources to domestic credit, causing a surplus in the credit base and distorting the price mechanism.

To overcome these financial obstacles to economic growth the SEF intends to normalize the circulation of domestic income, anticipating the institution of an external financing mechanism completely separate from domestic income circulation on one hand; and to normalize the internal mechanism for utilizing unconsumed income, that is, national savings, for investment in other things. In this way, domestic economic equilibrium will be guaranteed, through channels that will facilitate a normal flow of income.

Having arrived at this point one can trace the overview of the economic reforms: orientation of investment toward those sectors most apt to respond to demand and most capable of absorbing technical progress; tying income policy, especially salaries, to increased productivity; decentralization of decisionmaking from the ministries to the firms; restoring the role of the price mechanism in allocating resources.

When they are based upon internal income rather than external credit, investment decisions will be able to adjust to the market; nothing will then impede them financially, and the national economy will grow.

The SEF plan can be summarized as follows: stabilization of salaries. In other words, the package of measures aims to ensure a permanent link between income and production levels and to channel investment toward sectors more capable of absorbing technical progress, thus allowing the gains from productivity that will ensure continual real salary increases.

This was the Achilles' heel of the economic policy followed until now: an increase in purchasing power that did not result in an increase in consumption or savings; a population with large sums of money and no way to spend it. The reason for the successive failure of the reforms attempted since 1977, when the change in currency occurred, lies in the absence of a factor basic to the growth of operating capital: an increase in production. An increase in production which, as we saw at first, conflicts with a domestic financial system that made normal circulation of income feasible. This infeasibility in turn caused budget deficits, the decay of industry infrastructure, the near failure of the banking system and the growing imbalance between the population's monetary income and operating capital.

All these problems derive from the lack of coordination of the monetary and financial systems, the chief reason for the need of the SEF. Meanwhile, global reform of the national accounts is intrinsically linked to the country's foreign trade relations. Consequently, resolving the foreign debt has priority. As a result, the SEF plan considers the country as a whole, sector by sector: that is, governmental, banking, enterprise, and individual.

13026/9274

Fiscal Reform Guidelines
34420122a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in
Portuguese 18 Feb 88 p 2

[Numbering system as published]

[Text] The Angolan taxation situation is worrisome in that there are shortages in management trainees as well as in middle and lower management levels; technical preparation at all levels is not always the best.

The statistical and accounting bases that would allow for the establishment of a fiscal policy in the economy are deficient, and this fact is made worse by the lack of organization both in economic units and in services.

This discouraging picture requires that we face up to the need to take realistic action, since, in the short term, attention will be centered on increasing the tax collections necessary to meet the requirements of the budget policy that is to be implemented.

II. Short-Term and Medium-Term Measures

Considering that the present fiscal system is comprised of a set of fragmented taxes levied on income, depending upon its source, supported in turn by a diversity of disconnected legal dispositions relating to production and consumption, it is important, as an immediate measure, to carry out a reformulation that simplifies the situation, and makes it more efficient, more feasible, and less laborious in terms of savings in administrative actions.

The following are objectives for the short and medium term:

- (a) Speed up the training of tax personnel.
- (b) Make the structure of the tax department more responsive to new needs.
- (c) Equip fiscal services with the required material means and equipment.
- (d) Make fiscal personnel more aware of the need for greater attention and care in dealing with fiscal matters.

III. Measures To Be Launched During 1988

The principal measures to be launched in 1988 are the following:

- (a) Introduction of the concept of tax payment, regardless of the licensure of the economic activity in question.
- (b) Regularize the tax payments of the business community to the government within a time period to be determined.
- (c) General enforcement of legal measures that already exist with regard to providing incentives (such as payments, costs, participation in fines) for tax agents and parafiscal personnel, rewarding them for their participation in the collection of government taxes.
- (d) Revision and updating of the following taxes:

1. Industrial Tax

Update the minimum profit structure, assigning to the Finance Ministry the responsibility for fixing a surcharge percentage, within limits to be established, as long as weighted ratios justify it, and apply it to nonresident entities dealing in other currencies;

Revoke the Peoples Residence Tax, as a complement to the Industrial Tax;

Revoke the assessment taxes, which should be progressive in nature, so that the tax increase assures at least the same volume of collections without at the same time becoming too punitive.

2. Income Tax

Generalize its application, whether or not the New Wage Structure is in effect.

3. Stamp Tax

Revoke the National Reconstruction Stamp Tax.

Update the taxes of the respective schedule, and incorporate into the schedule the taxes eliminated with the National Reconstruction Stamp Tax revocation.

4. Production and Consumption Tax

Update and combine into a single schedule the several schedules that now exist, and broaden its application to other nonessential products.

5. Customs Laws

Introduce the concept of obligatory customs payments, generalized to all entities, without exception; allow no exemptions, reductions or additions in payments; reserving, however, consideration of the special case of donations.

IV. Measures To Be Prepared During 1988

Continue revision of the Industrial Tax with a view to:

—Broadening its application to state companies and to the agricultural sector, taking specific issues into account;

Review the present contributing groups (those with an accounting function and organization, those with an organization but without an accounting function, and those with neither);

Study ways to expedite payments by small businesses with or without stability, in collaboration with local authorities;

Pass legislation for automobile taxes as a substitution for the present use tax;

Perfect mechanisms to ensure tax collection;

Institutionalize the direct relationship between the Finance Ministry and nonresident entities with regard to their production activities.

V. Long-Term Measures

(a) Define the nation's fiscal policy, which should be coordinated with the policies of the other SADCC countries, with the objective of creating a common base for future regional integration.

(b) Promote studies of internal tax collection and disbursement in order to define the principles that will serve as a basis for fiscal reform and introduction of taxes: that is, adoption of a value-added tax, an income tax, or a mixed model that includes both.

This important question must take the following issues into account:

Accommodation of fiscal policy with economic policy, so that internal profits are taxed, but not capital.

Separation of tax policies and customs policies, with the latter based upon protection and growth of national industry, thereby broadening the scope of the customs department.

(c) Regionalization of taxes and of the system of applying collections to local budgets, in conjunction with the system of regional planning and budget decentralization.

(d) A study of the role of applying collected funds to the achievement of specific objectives of fiscal policy.

(e) Definition of a policy for taxing some public services, with a view to self-sufficiency as it relates to operating costs.

(f) Revision of all special fiscal arrangements, with a view to their opportune revocation.

12857

Moxico Commissar Visits Solwezi in Zambia

33420122b Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] In the Zambian city of Solwezi, the Moxico Provincial Commissar, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the MLPA-Workers Party, Jaime Baptista Ndonge, recently said that Angola is presently the target of imperialist aggression without precedent, and that South Africa is a primary destabilizing agent.

The Angolan official, who spoke during the course of a meeting with the Zambian Government of that frontier region as a part of a working visit, said that, because of the actions of the puppet bandits of UNITA against defenseless civilians, many Angolans have sought refuge in Zambia, where they have been well accepted.

He affirmed that, "Angola has a policy of clemency and of national harmony under which any citizen who has been deluded, and who truly regrets his actions is, and always will be, welcome."

Jaime Baptista Ndonge also said that, in this war of aggression, the Angolan people have always felt great affection and have received complete understanding from the Zambian Government and the people of Zambia.

In his visit to Solwezi, the Provincial Commissar of Moxico was accompanied by the Angolan ambassador to Zambia, Antonio Luis Neto.

12857

Textile Industry in Benguela Viewed
*34420109a Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in
Portuguese 27 Jan 88 p 3*

[Text] Benguela—The "Africa Textil" industrial complex, headquartered in Benguela, estimates this year's production at 9.5 million square meters of various cloths, based on its utilization of imported fabrics and on domestic production. General Administrator Manuel Henriques told ANGOP.

The enterprise's administrator guaranteed that by the end of the first quarter of 1988 Africa Textil will receive some 700 tons of cotton from Burkina Faso and China, quantities which he considers sufficient to ensure textile production for the first 6 months of this year.

Africa Textil, an enterprise of mixed capital with an estimated annual production capacity of 12 million square meters of cloth, will introduce into its operations this year a management information system, he noted.

According to Manuel Henriques, this measure, as part of the Program of Economic and Financial Reform, aims to strengthen data control at all operational levels of the enterprise.

Meanwhile, last year's production came to only 4 million square meters of cloth, the lowest since its founding on 14 April 1979.

With a view to resolving the problem of domestic cotton production, Africa Textil, in conjunction with other bodies, will engage in cotton production which, in addition to the municipality of Cubal, will involve the Dombe Grande region, where at this moment actions are under way to begin production of 400 hectares of cotton.

In addition, the administrator said that last March Africa Textil replaced with Angolan cadres the foreign technicians who had provided technical assistance.

"The Angolan cadres showed proof of their capability and work efficiency when at the beginning of the year they carried out complete maintenance of the factory, which in the first week of January succeeded in producing, in 7 and one-half hours, some 9,600 meters of cloth, an amount never before achieved in the history of the enterprise," estimated Manuel Henriques.

13026/9274

Fish Shortage Attributed to Soviet Techniques
34000551 Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
11 Mar 88 p 12

[Text] The acute shortage of fish, which has plagued the Bassa market for some time now and is rapidly spreading to other parts of Liberia, has been blamed on the destruction of the natural habitats through sophisticated fishing methods.

A well-placed source in the fishing business, who prefers not to be named, puts the blame of the scarcity of fish in Liberian waters on the method practiced by Soviet fishing boats, since they were granted fishing rights in Liberian territorial waters. The source alleged that the Soviets who use "sophisticated equipment", sweep the ocean from bottom to top and wipe out all the fish elements in areas they fish. Thus, fish reproduction in such areas become extremely difficult over a protracted period.

In an exclusive interview with the DAILY OBSERVER in Buchanan, a Lebanese merchant with some 50 years business experience in Liberia, Mr. Najib Saab, popularly known as "Big Raffic", said since January this year his fishing boat has not been able to produce the usual daily quantity of fish to feed the markets in Grand Bassa County.

He said in previous times his boat supplied between 50 and 60 crates of fish to the markets daily; but at the moment the daily supply has dropped to only 20 crates, while the daily operational cost has gone up to \$300 as compared to \$200 previously. He added that if this trend of business continues, "we will inevitably run into bankruptcy."

Mr. Saab also told this paper that in order for fishing enterprises like his to remain viable, they have to import fish. But according to him, "our ability to import fish has been strangled by the foreign exchange problem, especially the availability of high currency at our disposal."

He alleged that the banks are only giving foreign exchange opportunities to selected businesses which import the fish and in turn sell to local fishing enterprises. But this directly affects the interest of fish consumers, since those importers sell to the local fishing companies at maximum profit margin level; and retailers in turn, shift the burden on the consumers, he concluded.

Furthermore, even Fanti fishermen who have long been an alternative to fishing enterprises have also fallen blow target. So in Buchanan alone, long queues are formed at fish depots whenever a little supply is available, but only few sometimes barely get enough fish for a day's meal.

Entrepreneurs Allegedly Threaten Shutdown
34200012 Frankfurt BLICK DURCH DIE
WIRTSCHAFT in German 24 Feb 88 p 2

[Article: "Liberia's Business World Against Opening of Market"]

[Tex.] Monrovia (AFP) Liberian business representatives have protested the opening of the domestic market to imported goods as decreed by the country's government last year. Newspaper reports say that in a petition to Minister of Commerce and Industry, David Farhat, Liberia's entrepreneurs threatened to shut down production facilities. Mentioned as examples are two enterprises which are being driven out of the market by foreign competition. The Rainbow Industries soap manufacturer has already closed two factories in the face of cheap imports from Czechoslovakia and Korea. The Metallum enterprise complains that domestic products are no longer marketable because of an increase in the import of tin products.

The government lifted the import restrictions for almost all foreign goods last June, because the minister of commerce at that time, Emmanuel Shaw, wanted to lower government expenditures. He had cited as an example that cement produced in Liberia costs six dollars, while the same amount of imported cement comes to only four dollars. Shaw asked the country's business community to adapt to foreign competition. Shaw justified his measure by stating that there could be an improvement in the country's economic situation only by expanding trade and thus lifting import barriers.

The chairman of the House of Representatives committee for investment matters, William Glay, has called for restraint in response to the protests of business representatives. The parliamentarian pointed out that the committee recognizes the difficulties of domestic producers and is seeking a solution to the problem. He believes domestic industry needs protective provisions. Thus, for example, thought could be given to banning the import of goods which are also produced in Liberia, in order to promote investments.

13084

Call for Return of Diego Garcia

Prime Minister Reiterates Claim

34190038 Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French
9 Jan 88 p 4

[Text] "The excision of Diego Garcia from Mauritian territory before the granting of independence to the Isle of Mauritius is contrary to United Nations resolutions, and I have always considered it an illegal act." Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth got straight to the point in his statement to American journalist John D. Battersby, who devoted two articles in one week to Mauritius in the prestigious American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES. The first (December 28) dealt with Mauritius' relations with South Africa, and the second (January 3) with Mauritian claims to the island of Diego Garcia.

The American journalist quoted at length from the prime minister, who emphasized that Mauritius maintains its claim to Diego Garcia, and Mauritian authorities affirm that all diplomatic avenues will be used to effect the return of the Chagos Archipelago to Mauritius.

The journalist noted that Mauritius has a defense agreement with Great Britain, an agreement signed at independence which permits Great Britain to have military facilities on Mauritius in exchange for protection against any external threat.

But Mauritius rejects the exclusion of Diego Garcia from Mauritian territory, he continued, and maintains that it was agreed that Diego Garcia would be used solely as a communications base and not as a military base.

Mr Jugnauth also made a plea for the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace. This idea, as Battersby pointed out, enjoys the support of the Soviet Union.

The American journalist also pointed out that despite the official positions they have taken on the Diego Garcia issue, Mauritian officials privately "appear resigned to its status for the foreseeable future." Moreover, he added, Mauritius has begun to send workers to Diego Garcia.

Mr Palmer, for his part, acknowledged that the Diego Garcia base is a delicate and difficult subject, "but there are good reasons for thinking that this military base in this part of the world is useful."

Editorial Calls for Return

34190038 Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French
9 Jan 88 p 4

[Editorial by Sydney Selvon]

[Text] If there is one issue on which *LE MAURICIEN* and Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth are in agreement, it has to be the issue of Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago.

In the early 1970's Mr Jugnauth, as head of the MMM, denounced the retrocession of the archipelago and the closing of the base. His objection rested on the arbitrary nature of the 1965 decision to excise the Chagos islands from the nation's territory.

At the 1970's drew to an end, armed with fresh documentation regarding the conditions preceding and surrounding the excision, I called attention, in *LE MAURICIEN* and WEEK-END, to the fact that this fragmentation of the Mauritian national patrimony was contrary to international law. The argument was along the same lines as our campaign—carried out at about the same time—for the return of Tromelin, putting the government of SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] on the trail of the famous island exploitation leases which were quite legally drawn up in Port Louis and our later campaign putting the Jugnauth administration on the trail of documentation of a 1954 French governmental expedition whose members officially described the island as being a part of Mauritian territory under British control. These documents are in fact now in the foreign affairs ministry's files, thanks to our initiatives.

Certain other facts should be noted: when Ramgoolam was under strong pressure from the British before independence to cede the Chagos—albeit SSR had no legal right to do so, as no head of government has the right or legal authority to surrender national territory on his own—Andre Masson, in *LE MAURICIEN* congratulated him for having refused, on grounds of national interest, to cede the archipelago, even though the two men were political adversaries.

LE MAURICIEN reported in the 27 July 1955 issue that London was putting pressure on SSR to give up a chunk of Mauritian territory, namely the Chagos Archipelago. "Sir Seewoosagur objected," said *LE MAURICIEN*, "to the excision of the archipelago...."

The newspaper added, "Sir Seewoosagur finds himself thus at a critical juncture. It is rather unlikely that that he can abandon the Mauritian dependencies, and—for this he must be commended—he has raised his objections this time in a cautious manner showing wise circumspection. No Mauritian could criticize him in this instance." (*LE MAURICIEN*, Tuesday 27 July 1955. Also quoted in the book "Ramgoolam" by Sydney Selvon.)

This stand taken by *LE MAURICIEN* was not universally well-received among opponents of the PTr.

Later SSR yielded to British pressure and, in the 1970's, a French jurist and researcher, Andre Oraison, proved that the excision was all the more illegal under international law to the extent that Ramgoolam was subjected to veritable blackmail, the English forcing him to trade off the Chagos as the price for independence. The fact of such blackmail is sufficient, in law, to nullify the British decree of excision.

There were some individuals in the MMM at the time who thought the theory of the illegality of the British territorial excision was amusing. In WEEK-END I had published lengthy excerpts from the debates in the Indian "Lok Sabha" where—long before the separation of the Chagos from Mauritius—the members of the Indian Government spoke out strongly on London's unlawful behavior. At last everyone demanding return of the Chagos rallied behind the theory of the illegality of the separation under United Nations Resolutions 1514 and 2066 guaranteeing the territorial integrity of nations. International law explicitly prohibits the colonial powers from dismembering their colonies before the people concerned have exercised their right to self-determination.

So it was not only a political battle, but also a juridical one, and action on the legal front was necessary.

LE MAURICIEN was to play an equally vital role when its journalists revealed to the rest of the world, in the late 1960's and early 1970's, the frightful lot of Chagos' inhabitants—deported by the British, against their will, under inhuman conditions, at the express demand of Washington. The slave ships pulled into Victoria in the Seychelles and into Port Louis. We will never forget the spectacle of those men, women and children squatting in the holds and forced to leave the boats at the pier and head out for the unknown, without lodging, food or money. We alerted our overseas media colleagues, who gradually became sensitized to the plight of the Ilois.

Some who now claim a monopoly on patriotism (though at the time they were snugly resting in their cocoons, completely out of touch with the unfolding tragedy) intentionally ignore the role which others have played in bringing to national and international attention all the horror of the deportation of an entire people, with its sad reminders of World War II.

Today it is with good reason that Mr Jugnauth, in an interview in the 3 January edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, says: "We maintain our claim over Diego Garcia and we will use all diplomatic possibilities to have the island and surrounding archipelago handed over to Mauritius." As a lawyer himself, Mr Jugnauth too must realize that failure to restate the demand could cause Mauritius to forfeit, after the lapse of several decades, any possible chance of recovering its territory in a juridical proceeding or world opinion. If the pressure on SSR within Mauritius had not forced him at least to make a small start toward resurrecting the claim, the archipelago would have been lost for good. After all, the claim had already lain fallow from 1965 to the end of the 1970s, and that is quite a long time.

The real juridical battle began, however, on the day when Mr Jugnauth and Mr L'Estrac, his foreign minister at the time, convinced one of the most important lobbying groups at the UN—the Nonaligned Movement—to pass

a resolution in 1983 supporting the retrocession of the Chagos to Mauritius, the country which rightfully should enjoy sovereignty over the archipelago.

Diego Garcia Policy Marked by Contradictions
34190038 Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French
11 Jan 88 pp 1,4

[Commentary by Henri Marimootoo]

[Excerpt] Ten Mauritian workers who resigned from their jobs after the expiration of their contracts were returned yesterday from the American base on Diego Garcia. They were sent back to Mauritius aboard a C-141, a large U.S. military transport plane.

The reasons for their resignation varied, from personal reasons to a gesture of solidarity with a Mauritian specialist replaced by an American officer.

Three hours later, after refueling, the aircraft took on board 37 workers, who will join the approximately 250 other Mauritians already hired to help maintain the base. Mauritius, as a matter of policy, thus continues to supply manpower for the base.

Three essential facts were apparent to the numerous Mauritians who happened to be at Plaisance Airport around noon yesterday when the U.S. Air Force C-141 sat on the runway.

The first fact, and one which is quite unobjectionable, is the complete cooperation provided by the Mauritian Government to the American occupiers of Diego Garcia.

Not only does Mauritius, despite its uncontested economic progress, seem completely uninterested in making the least effort to discontinue the sending of its citizens to the Diego Garcia base—worse, it is whispered that the quota of Mauritians employed on this military base (which poses a grave threat to the countries of the region, including Mauritius, in the event of a catastrophe or military confrontation) will soon be increased. The paradox, which has apparently been considered quite unremarkable since August 1983, is that as recently as last week (3 January) Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth, in an interview with the prestigious NEW YORK TIMES, made a plea for the Indian Ocean Zone of Peace. In that same interview, Mr Jugnauth condemned the separation of Diego Garcia and claimed that "it was agreed that the Chagos would be utilized only as a communications base, not as a military base."

As if this enormous contradiction, whereby Mauritius continues to send its sons to consolidate a military base which it condemns in the United Nations because it is built on territory illegally taken from it ("I have always considered the separation of Diego Garcia illegal," the prime minister affirmed to the NEW YORK TIMES), were not enough; now we see the country providing

logistical support more and more openly to the illegal occupiers of the Chagos. That was the second important fact noted by observers at Plaisance yesterday.

When Mauritian labor was first sent to Diego Garcia, the workers were transported there by military aircraft. Following a hue and cry raised by the opposition and certain criticisms voiced privately, especially at the Organization of African Unity, the Mauritian Government at least had the decency to demand that the U.S. authorities on Diego Garcia transport them on civilian aircraft. Thus, for quite a long time the Mauritian workers went to Diego Garcia on a civilian plane which took them to Nairobi (Kenya) or Singapore, where they (along with Filipino workers) were put on military aircraft. Kenya and Singapore have a less ambivalent policy regarding the Diego Garcia base.

The landing yesterday at Plaisance in broad daylight of the enormous American C-141 seems to confirm Mauritius in its solid reputation as a country that tries to have its cake and eat it, too. It demands the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean in New York, but at Plaisance it refuels the American planes. While the military crew of the C-141 went off to the snack bar at the new Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam International Airport, a soldier of the Special Mobile Forces stood guard over their aircraft.

Base Important for Star Wars, Says American Professor

34190038 Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French
8 Jan 88 pp 1, 5

[Text] An eventual reopening of discussions between Washington and London on the Diego Garcia lease should doubtless give Mauritius an opportunity to make its voice heard.

In an important article titled "Rethinking Diego Garcia," published in the December issue of THE WORLD TODAY published by London's Royal Institute of International Affairs, Professor Joel Larus of the University of New York reviews the options available to the United States regarding the Diego Garcia base.

This specialist in international relations says that in the not too distant future Washington will be called upon to reopen the Diego Garcia issue with London in order to reconsider the provisions of the three lease accords.

Professor Larus contends that "there would be a regional clamor, leaders of the nonaligned movement can be expected to launch a spirited campaign to void the transfer agreement or, more likely, to call for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius."

Asked by *L'EXPRESS* about eventual discussions, a high official in the American Embassy in Port Louis explained that in principle the two capitals have regular consultations about Diego Garcia. "But there is nothing planned for the next three months," he said.

Analyzing the geopolitical situation in this part of the world, Professor Larus emphasized that with the end of the conflict between Iran and Iraq in the Gulf, "the Pentagon's strategic need for Diego Garcia may be greater than ever before." But the New York University professor's analysis also takes into account an eventual American departure from the Philippines (Subic Bay and Clark).

He explains that in such case the Americans will have no choice but to proceed to strengthen the Diego base. This is because there is no alternative site in the Pacific. "Such sites in the Pacific will be most difficult to lease," he notes.

In these circumstances, even if the Diego Garcia archipelago cannot replace the Subic Bay and Clark bases, due to its distance and small size, the Americans will have no other choice than to embrace Diego as a "fallback position." "Defense Department officials responsible for logistical planning in the Far East, South Asia and the Middle East will regard Diego as a priceless American asset."

As to Diego Garcia's role in the American strategy, Professor Larus notes that "the role the island plays either in peacetime planning of the Pentagon or its battle plans is highly classified and a very controversial issue."

Continuing his analysis, he cites American experts who have listed Diego as one of seven sites identified in contingency plans for the deployment of nuclear arms at times of crisis.

The American professor explains later in his article that "the island appears to be a key site for the development of America's Strategic Defense Initiative, better known as the Star Wars program. It has been reliably reported that Diego Garcia is one of the five locations in the world where the Pentagon has set up a ground-based electro-optical deep-space surveillance system."

According to specialists in this field, that radar network can identify an object with a diameter of one foot from an altitude of 25,000 feet and constitutes an important component of the Star Wars program.

Regarding reaction of the Indian Ocean basin countries, Professor Larus mentions the fact that several governments, most of them hostile toward Washington, contend that nuclear arms are stockpiled on Diego Garcia. Also, one does not have to be a nuclear expert to realize that nuclear- and conventional-powered US naval ships transporting nuclear warheads have been deployed to Diego Garcia during routine exercises.

In that connection, the article published in THE WORLD TODAY gilds the lily by noting that "in keeping with its customary policy, no Pentagon official will either affirm or deny that the island has a nuclear mission."

The principal topic discussed by Professor Larus is the possible reopening of this issue by Washington and London. Washington, enjoying the maneuvering facilities it does in the heart of the Indian Ocean, is not desirous of making Diego Garcia a focus of international attention by outsiders.

But American experts seem most concerned about the clauses contained in the third Anglo-American accord, signed in 1976. The first accord, we may note in passing, was signed in 1966 and gave the Americans a 50-year lease on Diego. Six years later, in 1972, a second accord permitting the Americans to set up "a limited naval communications facility," was negotiated.

The 1976 accord officially entitled the Americans to have a "naval support facility" on Diego, but contained a "consultation clause" stipulating that "the American officials are required to secure prior approval of the senior British Officer at Diego Garcia whenever the Defense Department uses the facility for military purposes not in normal circumstances."

But in his article Professor Larus draws attention to the fact that there is no evidence the Pentagon consulted with Great Britain about the installation of the Star Wars surveillance system. The Americans fear the anti-nuclear policy of the English Labor Party..

Even if new parliamentary elections are still far in the future, Professor Larus contends that "the next Labor government will probably remain committed to a policy of British nuclear disarmament." Consequently a Labor government in London might decide that "Diego Garcia should be nuclear-free and that Washington should agree not to use the island or its surrounding waters for any type of nuclear arms."

To avoid any situation of this sort, Professor Larus gives considerable weight to the fact that Washington has two cards to play: it can negotiate with Great Britain to remove the "consultation clause" from the Anglo-American accords, or it might buy the "territorial interests" which Great Britain owns in that part of the Indian Ocean, as well as "whatever other non-territorial obligations it assumed when it acquired sovereignty of the island from Mauritius in 1965 and currently holds."

This second aspect of the international relations professor's argument is of special interest to Mauritius. Up to now the Americans have answered all Mauritian demands for payment for the use of Diego Garcia by referring the Mauritians to London. But if discussions of a purchase are actually held, Mauritian diplomacy might find its hands

somewhat more free to negotiate with the Americans and above all make its voice heard regarding the deluge of quotas being imposed on Mauritian exports.

Worker Recounts Injustices at American Base
*34190038 Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT
DIMANCHE in French 17 Jan 88 p 3*

[Text] "I lived through a nightmare for nine months": these were the first words uttered by Mr Nitish Joganah, a cultural activist in the Latanier group, which returned to Mauritius last Sunday three months after the end of its work contract on the American military base at Diego Garcia. Repelled by the injustices perpetrated on the Mauritians working at the base, and also impressed by the billions of dollars spent by the United States to transform this islet, he is a man who has come home.

It was above all economic and social problems that forced Nitish Joganah to accept a work contract at the American base on Diego Garcia. Several years ago he would have refused to do it. "I have to make one point first. I had to go. Mostly, I took a period of nine months to do some reflecting. A lot of people talk about Diego. I had a chance to get to Diego and live on Diego, which is such a green little pearl [of an island].

According to Mr Joganah, the reasons why he, along with nine other Mauritians engaged as workers, mechanics, sheet-iron workers and valets, decided to return prematurely, were as follows:

"It's disgusting work for Mauritians for only \$239 a month on average. But when there are part time or overtime jobs, they give the Filipinos priority." The latter, numbering 2,000, are accused of "lording it over the Mauritians."

It seems that because he tried to "defend" these compatriots, Mr Sam Pyndiah, who was hired as a supervisor, was forced to submit his resignation. When he returned to Diego from several days of sick leave spent on Mauritius, his assistant had become his supervisor. So he chose to submit his resignation. According to Mr Joganah, "we broke our own contracts as a gesture of solidarity." Believing that the direct flight from Diego to Mauritius would be free of charge, the 10 Mauritians demanded to be returned, whereas Mr Pyndiah returned to Mauritius via Singapore. But to their surprise the contractor kept their December wages of \$229 (close to Rs 3,000) to cover the transportation costs.

They occupy one-third of this islet, the residential section of which is "like an American city. There are 5 or 6 places where you're not allowed to snoop around. Those armored buildings or underground ones on the coast are where they keep their munitions on the base. He gives a descriptions of a military base where there are some 50 take-offs and landings per day.

Experts Fear South African Intervention in Country's Water Resources
34420120c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The floods from the Limpopo River in Mozambique have come from South Africa, Botswana, and Zimbabwe, countries encircled by the interior river, which were stricken by a wave of torrential rain at the beginning and middle of February. Mozambican territory drains 217 billion cubic meters of surface water, only 47 percent of which originates with precipitation occurring in the country. The other 53 percent comes from abroad, through the international rivers flowing into the Indian Ocean, crossing Mozambican territory at the end of their courses. This puts the country in a very dependent situation with respect to outside areas, specifically, from the standpoint of its water resources.

Engineer Melo Egidio, from the National Water Directorate (DNA), remarks: "We are not so well supplied with water, because most of it comes from outside, and is created by international rivers crossing our country."

According to the engineer, the rain regimen in Mozambique is quite irregular, producing low water marks in the dry season, and floods during the rainy season.

The situation is more serious in the southern part of the country, where the portion of the volume of flow associated with local precipitation is only 20 percent, and floods occur every time there is excessive rainfall upstream of the rivers outside of Mozambique.

There are seven rivers in Mozambique which generally cause flooding during the rainy season: the Limpopo, Umbeluzi, Incomati, Maputo, Pungoe, Buzi, and Zambeze. As engineer Melo Egidio claims, the human capacity to control floods is limited.

In view of this fact, the Mozambican authorities can currently only improve their technical capacity to forecast floods, evacuating the riverbank population, and maintaining the dikes, he added.

In the concrete instance of the Limpopo River, the engineer cites for the present the need for a zoning study that would make it possible to demarcate the areas affected by each type of rainfall. Also according to Melo Egidio, the aforementioned study is being made, but it will not be ready for 2 years. When the extent of the rain is assessed, the maps will make it possible to identify exactly the areas subject to flooding, so as to adopt suitable measures.

The Limpopo River has two dams in Mozambique, one built on its largest tributary, the Elefantes River in Massingir; and another, a dam to raise water for irrigation, in the river's main bed, in Macarretane.

He comments: "There has been talk for a long time about the Mapai dam, which would not only make it possible to conserve water for irrigation, but would also prevent flooding." It is a project of the Mozambican and Soviet Governments, but, according to the engineer, it is not progressing.

The engineer notes that the adoption of any measures to cope with the rainfall is contingent on a prior study of their technical, economic, and financial viability. Also according to Melo Egidio, the costs of the measure for each type of rain must be less than the damage that the latter might cause if it should occur.

He cites certain projects that allow for rational use of water resources, namely, dams. They require large investments that the country cannot afford during a particular time period.

Dams in the Country

Twelve dams have been built or are still under construction, with a total capacity of 1 million cubic meters, for multiple purposes, ranging from electric power production to water conservation and flood control.

The list of them includes Cahora Bassa, on the Zambeze River; Massingir, on the Elefantes River; Pequenos Libombos, on the Umbeluzi River; Corumana, on the Sabie River; Macarretane, on the Limpopo River; Chipembe, on the Montepuez River; Lichinga, on the Lucheringo River; Nampula, on the Mucate River; Nacala, on the Nacala River; Chimoio, on the Mezingaze River; and Mavuzi and Chicamba, on the Revue River.

The area most stricken by floods is the southern part of the country, owing to its slight downgrade. In the south there are also two dams, which constitute the greatest economic undertakings during the national post-independence period: namely, Pequenos Libombos, and Corumana.

According to engineer Melo Egidio, the fact that the region is quite flat, and the basin has a shape that is approximately round, the situation when flooding occurs is aggravated even more; because, when there is heavy rainfall in the largest part of the basin, there is a rapid concentration of water in the principal bed, which causes overflowing and floods.

Rising in the mountainous region of Mochudi, in Botswana, the river describes a gentle arc 1,461 km from its headwaters to its mouth in the Indian Ocean, in the area of the city of Xai-Xai. It flows into the tableland and enters Mozambican territory, where it furrows 566 km of flat territory, consisting mainly of prairie.

In the Chokwe region of Mozambique alone, the basin is used on 26,000 hectares under irrigation, nearly 50 percent of which are being used by peasants as family properties.

In Mozambique, the basin has an irrigation potential for nearly 250,000 hectares, with the construction of suitable hydrotechnical projects. This area is limited by a water shortage, because there is a total of 850,000 hectares suited for irrigation.

Rice, corn, wheat, cotton, white potatoes, beans, soybeans, sunflowers and green vegetables could be grown on them. With the rainfall, some crops, the harvesting of which was due to take place next April, have been lost.

RAS Diverts Rivers

South Africa is also diverting the rivers to destabilize the economies of its neighbors.

Three-quarters of Mozambique's river potential is concentrated in the Zambeze basin. Because of its unique features, the river establishes a certain connection among eight southern African countries, namely, Zambia, Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, and Tanzania.

According to engineer Melo Egidio, these countries need to sign agreements for the apportionment of the common rivers, as well as for the observance of good conduct in the use of water.

There are principles devised by the International Law Association in 1966, which South Africa knows, and claims to uphold, regulating the partition of international rivers, according to engineer Melo Egidio, who added that, in fact, they benefit the richest countries, because the latter are in a favorable position.

The engineer cited the South African plan to divert the Zambeze River's water, from the Botswana-Namibia border to South Africa, as part of a project aimed at making up for the enormous water shortages that the country is suffering now at certain times of the year, especially in the Transvaal region, with predictions that they will be serious after the year 2010.

The geographer, Dr Policarpo Napica, who is responsible for international river matters in the DNA, disclosed, in turn, that last year the South African authorities confirmed the existence of the aforementioned project to transfer water from the Zambeze to the RAS, during a meeting of the Southern Africa Regional Commission for Soil Conservation.

Dr Napica also noted that the South African delegation present at the aforementioned meeting did not go so far as to supply details on the plan, and also refused to do so at subsequent meetings.

The project will divert part of the Zambeze River water through a canal that will also meet the needs of Botswana in this area, as it flows toward the RAS, through the western part of Botswana territory.

According to Dr Napica, Botswana has not given any explanation of the plan, apparently because it hopes to benefit the arid sections of its territory, which will be crossed by the canal.

Dr Napica added that there are reports claiming that negotiations have been held between the two sides involved in the aforementioned project.

He remarked: "The South Africans are experts in transferring volumes of flow and diverting rivers," recalling the experience with this in connection with several plans existing in South Africa, which have affected the Incomati, Maputo and Limpopo Rivers, in their volumes of flow through Mozambique.

According to Dr Napica, there is fear that if the South African plan should be implemented, the hydroelectric power production at the Kariba dam in Zambia and the Cahora Bassa dam in Mozambique will undergo substantial declines.

Meanwhile, a task force has been created for the Zambeze basin, in which all the countries bordered by the river are participating. At the outset, it was intended only to study the basin's environmental problems, but this scope was expanded so as also to include matters related to the future use of its waters by the various benefiting countries.

The doctor declared: "This will mean that any project to divert the river's water would have to be approved in advance by the Zambeze basin task force."

2909

Joint Communique With Tanzania Issued on Occasion of Warioba's Visit 34421015a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] The prime ministers of Mozambique and Tanzania, Mario Machungo and Joseph Warioba, respectively, showed satisfaction, in conversations held in Maputo, at progress achieved in the various areas of cooperation between the two countries, and "reaffirmed their deep desire to redouble their efforts in the fight against underdevelopment in the two countries," a joint communique released yesterday indicated. Because of its importance, we reproduced below the tenor of the referenced communique in its entirety.

At the invitation of His Excellency Dr Mario da Graca Machungo, prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Joseph Sinde Warioba, prime minister and first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, accompanied by his wife and an important delegation, paid an official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique on 14-18 February 1988.

Prime Minister Joseph Warioba, his wife and the delegation were received warmly and enthusiastically, an indication of the traditionally friendly relations existing between the Mozambican and Tanzanian peoples.

During his visit, the Tanzanian prime minister placed a wreath of flowers on the Monument to Mozambican Heroes and visited places of historic, economic and social interest.

The prime minister of Tanzania received an audience with His Excellency Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the visit, the two prime ministers carried out fruitful conversations in a climate of brotherly friendship and mutual understanding, analyzing questions of common interest, as well as regional and multilateral issues.

The growing level of friendly and cooperative relations between the Mozambican and Tanzanian states in bilateral and multilateral spheres was observed with satisfaction, especially with respect to the Front Line and the SADCC.

The two prime ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress achieved in the diverse areas of cooperation. They reaffirmed their profound desire to redouble their efforts in the struggle against underdevelopment in the two countries.

Prime Minister Dr Mario da Graca Machungo explained in detail to his Tanzanian counterpart the current activities of the People's Republic of Mozambique, especially with respect to the struggle to liquidate the armed banditry, and the economic rehabilitation of the country.

The Tanzanian prime minister informed the Mozambican prime minister in a detailed manner as to the political, economic and social situation in his country, as well as the activities and measures in progress in Tanzania with respect to rehabilitation of the national economy.

With regards to southern Africa, the two prime ministers touched on the situation inside South Africa, on the Pretoria regime's illegal occupation of Namibia and on the struggle of the peoples of the region against the policies of destabilization and aggression promoted by South Africa.

They stated that "apartheid," the colonization of Namibia and the destabilization of neighboring countries brought about by South Africa constitute the principal reasons for conflict in the region.

They condemned the Pretoria regime's policy of repression against the antiapartheid combatants in South Africa and against the fighters for freedom and independence in Namibia. They condemned the Pretoria regime

for its policy of repression in the interior of South Africa, for the illegal occupation of Namibia and for the intensified destabilization of neighboring countries, in particular Mozambique and Angola. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory.

In that context, the two prime ministers reiterated their solidarity with the South African people led by the ANC and with the people of Namibia led by SWAPO, demanding the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia.

The prime minister and first vice president of Tanzania reaffirmed the total support of the people and government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique in the struggle against the armed bandits of South Africa.

They appealed to the international community and all antiapartheid forces for more support for Front Line countries and for the imposition of effective measures, including sanctions, for the dismantling of "apartheid."

At the end of his visit, His Excellency Joseph Warioba, prime minister and first vice president of the United Republic of Tanzania, expressed gratitude in the name of his delegation for the warm reception and hospitality shown them during their stay in the People's Republic of Mozambique.

His Excellency the Prime Minister Joseph Sinde Warioba invited His Excellency the Prime Minister Dr Mario da Graca Machungo to make an official and friendly visit to the United Republic of Tanzania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The dates will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Maputo, 13 February 1988.

13026/12223

Italy Finances Resumption of Rural Development in Homoine

34420102c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
16 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] After being paralyzed for approximately 6 months as a result of the Homoine massacre perpetrated last July by the armed bandits, the integrated rural development project in Homoine District, Inhambane Province, has now been resumed. Under the sponsorship of the secretary of state for agricultural water management, the project is financed by the Italian Government under the provisions of the Italian Aid Fund (FAI) and provides for the agricultural and livestock development of approximately 1,500 hectares to benefit more than 9,000 families. This—and other information—was communicated to NOTICIAS by Architect Roberto Perna, director of the project for the Italian side.

Roberto Perna emphasized that the initial contract called for the project to be completed by December 1988. A new agreement was arrived at, however, that makes allowance for the time the project was paralyzed. Accordingly, the project "will be terminated only when the funds budgeted for it are exhausted," Perna declared.

The Italian firm DAM, Inc., is responsible for the execution and supervision of the project, which is employing the services of Mozambican and Italian technicians.

"The objective of the project is to create agricultural, irrigation, storage, and public health infrastructures throughout the 1,500 hectares covered by the project," Roberto Perna commented. He went on to speak of the installation of a system of energy and water supply to the Communal Village of the Combatants for National Liberation, located at Chinjinguir.

The Italian architect emphasized the importance of the creation of food-processing facilities (the installation of mills) and the intensification of the raising of small animals as a means of improving the diet of the residents of the district, and in the latter connection said that plans have been made for the construction of pens, coops, and hutches to house hogs, chickens, and rabbits.

"We are already in the process of rehabilitating the repair shop at Homoine, which will be used for the maintenance of equipment on the project and other equipment from outside the project," the architect said. He went on to report that a survey has already been made of the areas and soils of the zones where two irrigation perimeters are to be installed, one of which will cover an area of 130 hectares and the other an area of 60 hectares.

NOTICIAS has learned in this connection that all equipment and hydraulic-engineering machinery necessary for the satisfactory execution of the project has already been acquired in Italy.

Infrastructures

"In addition to the repair shop," Roberto Perna said, "logistic infrastructure for the project are currently under construction and will be ready within 2 weeks."

He added that these infrastructures include systems for the filtration of water, which will also be distributed to the residents of Maxixe District by means of water distribution systems to be installed as part of the project.

Roberto Perna said that the family sector of agriculture—together with the Inhambane Cotton Enterprise of Homoine District—will be granted priority entitlement to the benefits of the project. He emphasized in this connection that there will be an assured supply of all

agricultural and chemical products such as seeds, pesticides, fertilizers, and hand tools for agricultural labor, as well as material incentives for the marketing of agricultural products.

In addition to irrigated and dry-land agriculture, the project includes the construction of housing and public health stations—an activity for which material resources have already been made available, including dump trucks, cement mixers, a rock crusher, cement-block-making machines, and so forth.

According to Perna, the basic crops that will be grown in connection with the project are corn, cotton, nhemba beans, cassava and vegetables.

10992/08309

Aid Program Signed With Norwegian Development Agency

34420120a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
5 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Yesterday in Maputo, our country's minister of industry and energy, Antonio Branco, and the general director of NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development), Nils Vogt, signed several documents on the program for Norwegian assistance to Mozambique this year. The sum made available by that Scandinavian country for the aforementioned program amounts to 176 million Norwegian kroner (nearly 12.496 billion meticals). Besides that sum, the NORAD general director announced on Wednesday aid from his country for the emergency program totaling 20 million Norwegian kroner (nearly 1.420 billion meticals).

The ceremony for the signing of the documents took place yesterday at the Ministry of Industry and Energy, thus marking the end of the talks that have been in progress since Wednesday between the two countries' delegations on this year's cooperation program.

According to a source closely associated with the talks, the program now decided on calls for assistance from that Scandinavian country to the areas of energy development and ocean transport, as well as aid for imports; which will enable certain national industries to have the opportunity to buy raw materials for their operations on the foreign market.

In this connection, particular stress will be placed on the plastic items industry, which is benefiting from Norwegian assistance.

The importing of paper for making school supplies, as well as equipment for the weather services, are other areas included in the cooperation program arranged with that country.

It was announced: "For the first time, we are witnessing Norway aiding in the purchase of paper for the news media; in other words, paper for producing newspapers and magazines."

In addition to the aforementioned areas, Norway is aiding the Mozambican oil and fishing programs, and the one to combat tuberculosis. That country is also involved in the SADCC multilateral cooperation programs.

Speaking at the signing of the minutes, Minister Antonio Branco said that the aid from Norway "has encouraged us to continue the struggle for economic development." He expressed appreciation for the friendship that is developing increasingly between Mozambique and Norway.

Nils Vogt, in turn, noted that the friendship uniting Mozambique and Norway dates back to the time of Mozambique's armed struggle for liberation, when that Scandinavian nation provided assistance to the Mozambican liberation movement.

During this week of visiting Mozambique, the NORAD general director held working sessions with the prime minister, Mario Machungo, and with the ministers of transportation and communication, cooperation, commerce, finance, and culture, as well as with the vice ministers of commerce, and transportation and communication.

He also visited the School of Visual Arts, and other sectors of socioeconomic activity.

2909

Secretary of British Aid Group Describes Activity
34420105c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] The secretary general of "War on Want," a British nongovernmental organization, stated last Monday in Maputo that the reason for the famine and lack of clothing in Mozambique is not only natural disasters but also "the systematic aggression perpetrated on the country by South Africa through the armed bandits." Francis Khoo showed his admiration for the government's efforts and for the initiative and determination of the Mozambican people in resolving the problems arising as a result of the South African destabilization, and promised to go "explain to and mobilize donors and supporters" of his organization to lend more assistance to our country in order to overcome the critical situation in which it currently finds itself.

Francis Khoo, who spoke to NOTICIAS at the end of a 10-day visit to our country to investigate the emergency situation, declared that Mozambique's problems are aggravated by the fact that the war has exploded while

the country is still feeling the negative effects of Portuguese colonization and the exodus of the qualified administrators after national independence.

He added that one of the effects of colonialism and the war is territorial depopulation of the country, as well as the lack of means of communication permitting easy access to different points of the country.

On this subject he stated, "Mozambique is four times larger than Great Britain and has one-fourth the population," giving as an example the distance between Maputo and Quelimane, which is equal to that between the extreme south and the extreme north of England. There, however, the distance may be covered by car, whereas here the war permits only travel by airplane.

Support for "War on Want"

"War on Want" is involved in Mozambique in support of some 12 socioeconomic development projects, including its contribution to the Emergency Fund of the Ministry of Health, where the organization has channeled money destined for the purchase of medicines for war victims.

In Zambezia, the British organization is supporting the construction of two communal villages for the relocation of persons displaced by the war, and to provide them with work tools and seeds, as well as a newly constructed health center.

In Manica Province "War on Want" will be involved in training housing construction brigades and in providing support to agricultural cooperatives in the communal villages in Messica.

In Maputo, the organization provides support to a carpenters cooperative, facilitating the sharing of instruments needed for the work.

When the central laboratory of the firm Agua de Maputo found itself unable to acquire chemicals to analyze the water consumed in the country's capital, it was "War on Want" that found the solution, providing the necessary funds for purchasing those chemicals.

"This year we are going to develop our relations with the national adult Education Office, because we want to support that institution in creating two publications promoting literacy and adult education," said the Secretary General of "War on Want."

He added that one of the publications will be directed toward instructors while the other will be aimed at persons who already know how to read and write but who lack basic reading material for the advancement of their skills.

In addition, Francis Khoo stated that he will take with him and play in London musical compositions by Mozambican artists, as the music deals with the struggle and is progressive in nature.

Impressions of the Visit

The secretary general of "War on Want" was in the city of Quelimane and in the districts of Nicoadala and Inhassunge, in Zambezia Province. In those districts the official visited accommodation centers for those displaced by the war and confessed to being moved by the high morale of the people living under "extremely difficult conditions."

"I saw officers of the Armed Forces of Mozambique caressing and protecting infants. I did not see a separation between the people and the Army, I had the impression that I was dealing with a single body," said Francis Khoo.

"But in spite of the war and other difficulties, Mozambique has positive things, and it is for that reason that I am going to take some musical compositions with me to play in London where, generally, Mozambique is only spoken of in a negative sense," he said.

"War on Want" is a British nongovernmental organization bringing together progressive individuals, unions and liberal movements. It has some 4,000 members and more than 47,000 regular donors. In addition to English citizens, "War on Want" is staffed by foreigners residing in Great Britain, beginning with the secretary general himself, who is a native of Singapore, which he left more than 10 years ago.

13026/12223

French Minister Announces Aid to Health Ministry

34420102a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] France has increased its contribution of aid to our country's social development projects, with a grant of supplementary aid in the amount of more than 2 million French francs (approximately 162 million meticals) for the health sector.

This aid was announced yesterday in Maputo by French Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Bernard Raimond, at a meeting with Minister of Health Fernando Vaz during which he also stated that his country will strengthen its cooperation in the areas of agriculture and transportation.

Official conversations between the delegations of the two countries also took place in Maputo yesterday; the delegations were headed by the respective ministers of foreign affairs.

The supplementary aid from the French Government to the Ministry of Health is destined for those projects carried out in our country by French nongovernmental organizations as well as for hospital services.

A grant in the amount of 680,000 francs will accordingly be used for the projects being carried out by the nongovernmental organization "Operation Handicap International" in Inhambane Province. This project consists of the creation of a triage and transit center for amputees, and expansion of the shops for the manufacture of prosthetic devices in Inhambane and Vilanculo.

One million francs will be sent through the intermediary of the nongovernmental organization "Hospital Without a Frontier"; it will arrive in Maputo in early March.

A variety of supplies and pharmaceutical products for a total value of 116,000 francs will be made available by the French Government to the Gastroenterology Service of Maputo Central Hospital. The hospital's Rehabilitation Service will receive material support valued at 90,000 francs.

The Health Centers of Cabo Delgado Province are scheduled to receive 80,000 francs for the purchase of medical supplies that are expected to arrive this month.

The French minister of foreign affairs also announced that 26,000 francs will be spent on the purchase of supplies for the Dermatological Services of Maputo Central Hospital.

Meanwhile, talks were held in the morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the leadership of the respective foreign ministers, Pascoal Mocumbi and Jean-Bernard Raimond; matters of bilateral interest were discussed, including, of course, the situation prevailing in southern Africa.

Both sides manifested a desire to strengthen the ties of cooperation between Mozambique and France.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pascoal Mocumbi said in the course of these talks that our country's government hopes that the French foreign minister's visit will serve to expand the bilateral cooperation and thereby enable it to attain the levels achieved in our relations of friendship and in our political relations.

Mocumbi declared that Raimond's visit comes at a time of difficulties in our country and in southern Africa that are caused by "apartheid," and that the Mozambicans hope to obtain suggestions from France for resolving the problems of the region.

For his part, Raimond said that his visit represents the profound desire of the French Government to see a steady improvement in bilateral relations.

He added that the aim of his visit is to obtain the opinion of the Mozambican authorities concerning the situation in southern Africa and concerning ways of promoting dialogue with a view to solving the problems of the region.

In addition to the meeting with Minister of Foreign Affairs Mocumbi, Raimond met with Lieutenant General Hama Thai, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, with whom he discussed matters relating to the possibility of military cooperation.

Hama Thai disclosed that the survey of the principal areas of probable cooperation has already been made and the corresponding letter of intent signed, and that the answer from the respective authorities is now being awaited.

In the course of the meeting at the Ministry of Defense, the chief of staff recalled certain aspects of the cooperation between the two countries and emphasized in this connection France's participation in the work of rehabilitating the Nacala Corridor.

The French minister of foreign affairs also met yesterday with Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso and visited the port of Maputo, the Museum of the Revolution, and the French School. In the evening he held a reception with the French community in Maputo.

The first day of Raimond's visit to our country began with a ceremony in honor of the nation's heroes, and concluded with an official dinner given in his honor by Mozambican Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso. The French delegation's visit to our country will conclude today.

10992/08309

War, Famine Affect 600,000 People in Sofala Province

34420120b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
7 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The 10 members of the family of 45-year old Baptista Joao Gogoia constitute only a small portion of the nearly 4,500 persons displaced by war in Cheringoma, in the Dondo district of Sofala Province. Like most of the inhabitants of the center of Cheringoma, Gogoia and his family escaped from the armed bandits' captivity, in which they had remained nearly 2 years, after having been abducted in 1985 near Inhaminga, the headquarters of Cheringoma district.

The center of Cheringoma is one of the 11 locations designated for settling displaced persons like Gogoia, where they try to recover their strength and to rebuild their lives, starting from scratch.

Sofala Province, one of those hardest hit by the armed bandits' activity, currently has nearly 600,000 persons affected by the war and by natural disasters; representing 50 percent of the province's total population of 1.2 million inhabitants, according to the 1980 population census.

In fact, 11 of the province's 13 districts are facing problems of shortages of all types, owing mainly to the armed bandits. Of this number, five districts, with nearly 162,000 stricken persons, can be supplied only by air; three, by sea and river routes; and only those of Gorongosa, Nhamatanda, Muanza, and Dondo can be reached by land or rail.

According to Alberto Mulhanga, chief of the Provincial Emergency Commission in Sofala, assistance appears to be "extremely difficult" for the districts that can be reached only by air routes, owing to the lack of facilities and, in some instances, because of the undesirable condition of the runways.

The irregularity of the channeling of food assistance has caused the donations sent to be used only for immediate consumption, thereby precluding the possibility of creating stocks.

This situation is exacerbated further still by the fact that it is precisely in those districts that there is the greatest influx of people who have escaped or been recovered from the armed bandits.

Mulhanga also notes that there are additional difficulties in channeling aid by river routes, both because of the lack of a fleet and because there is no normal navigability; which has resulted in forcing this group of districts to resort to air facilities as well.

Efforts are currently under way to hasten the recovery work and the restoration of the road and railway routes, which are the most economically viable ones.

However, the Provincial Department to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters (DPPCCN) is struggling with the problem of an insufficient supply of provisions for distribution. The chief of the Provincial Emergency Commission disclosed that the DPPCCN started this year virtually without stocks.

The estimated food requirements for this year amount to nearly 130,000 tons of various foodstuffs, including grains, sugar, oils, salt, beans and milk; as well as 1.237 million units of clothing, medicines, school supplies and work tools.

In addition to these requirements, the province also needs a reinforcement in its highway and river transport fleets; specifically, three boats with a capacity of 150,300 tons, and 12 70-80 ton trucks.

Nevertheless, despite this ostensibly gloomy picture, great efforts are being expended in search of local solutions, so as at least to minimize the food shortages.

Mulanga disclosed that the centers for the displaced now have farms, although the cultivated area is not commensurate with the number of displaced persons, because more are arriving every day.

One example of this effort may be observed in the Muanza center for the displaced in Dondo district, which currently houses over 3,000 persons. There are 240 hectares of land in this center that have been cultivated and planted, distributed as follows: 46 hectares with cassava, 125 with sorghum and corn, 60 with rice, 3 with banana trees, 4 with sweet potatoes, and 2 with peanuts (in addition to raising 602 birds).

Filipe Paunde, administrator of Muanza, who is also in charge of the center, told AIM [Mozambican Information Agency] that the production effort has been aimed at enabling the displaced persons to obtain their minimal orientation, and at aiding other persons arriving at the center, who number an average of 30-40 per month, having escaped from the bandits' captivity.

Owing to the constant influx of new displaced persons into the centers, the lack of seed for the second season crops is beginning to be felt. Estimates from the Emergency Commission indicate that 71 tons of sorghum, 56 of rice, 81 of peanuts, 23 of nhemba beans and 38 of butter beans will be necessary for this purpose.

As a means of meeting some of the seed requirements, the Emergency Commission plans to acquire products through agricultural marketing, since good harvests are expected for this year, and the rainfall during the past few days in the province has reinforced this conviction even more.

2909

Displaced Persons in Cabo Delgado To Receive Better Assistance

34420105b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
17 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Assistance provided in Cabo Delgado to persons affected by the war is substantially improving, as a result of the increased attention being paid to that province by the central authorities associated with the emergency, after the meeting in Inhambane that took place the end of last year.

The provincial director of the Department for Prevention and Struggle against Natural Disasters, Antonio Moulinho, who provided this information to our correspondent, Rogerio Sitoé, said that recently for the first time a budget had been provided him by the responsible authorities, in order to address the questions associated with the emergency in that region of the country.

Antonio Moulinho added that logistical supplies have also arrived at Pemba, namely four trucks for that department.

After the meeting in Inhambane various donations were also sent to Cabo Delgado, including clothing for children and adults, powdered milk, preserves, blankets and other supplies.

At the beginning of the current agricultural season various production tools and seeds arrived in the districts where populations in difficult conditions are concentrated.

According to Antonio Moulinho, almost 10,000 families dispersed over 9 districts have received 148 tons of millet seed, 2 tons of bean seed, 2,124 plows, 1,202 machetes and the same number of axes.

A considerable part of the affected population and dislocated persons who benefited from these materials have already begun agricultural production in the new villages. Overall their crops, especially the millet, have been seriously affected by the lack of rainfall in that province. There is little hope of achieving a normal harvest.

In the entire province of Cabo Delgado there are now 110,000 people affected and displaced by the war, according to the latest statistics presented to the provincial government about a month ago by the emergency authorities.

It is known, however, that persons dislocated by the war are arriving from the Niassa and that they are concentrated in the Balama and Negomano regions. Cabo Delgado authorities still do not know the total number of these persons, although they are currently in the process of obtaining the necessary figures.

13026/12223

3,000 Benefit From Red Cross Aid to Resettlement Center

34420102d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] More than 3,000 persons—victims of the actions of the armed bandits in Machangulo, Matutuine District—who have taken refuge at a resettlement center established on Inhaca Island, Matutuine District, are currently receiving support from the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM] chapter in our nation's capital.

Our reporter has learned from a source in that humanitarian institution that this support includes the distribution of foodstuffs, clothing, and tents to shelter these needy persons. According to this source, on 1 February a team from the Mozambique Red Cross chapter in the

city of Maputo went to Inhaca Island, where it distributed 10 tons of powdered milk, 3 tons of beans, 1,000 liters of vegetable oil, and substantial quantities of hygienic products, including laundry and toilet soap.

The source went on to say that these quantities are quite insufficient to satisfy the needs of these displaced persons, inasmuch as the number of persons fleeing the actions of the armed bandits in Machangulo is increasing every day.

The source further stated that the situation is cause for concern, particularly at the present moment, when the CVM chapter in the capital is facing difficulties because of a lack of products to aid these needy persons.

"At the present time," the source said, "we have none of these items in our warehouses, and are hoping to receive them from the National CVM."

The source added that the humanitarian institution is also expecting to receive in the near future a total of 40 tents—donated by the International Red Cross—for housing the displaced persons.

According to our interlocutor, these tents are currently being held in the city of Beira, and a date for their arrival in the nation's capital cannot be established.

The shortage of building materials such as stakes and poles has caused these displaced persons to cut down the few trees that existed on the island. This fact in and of itself represents a threat to some areas heretofore protected from erosion, for there is not enough room on the coast for the practice of agriculture.

The resettlement center for the displaced persons on Inhaca Island is located in the village of Nhaquene; it occupies an area of slightly more than 500 square meters on which a number of tents have been erected to serve as a medical station, warehouse, and residences.

A first-aid station is currently functioning at the center. It is staffed by a total of 30 Red Cross first-aid personnel from the Mozambique Red Cross chapter in the nation's capital.

10992/08309

Inhambane Governor Announces Expansion of Defense, Security Program
34420102b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
16 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] The Territorial Defense and Security Program introduced last January in the city of Inhambane is scheduled for expansion into all the districts of Inhambane Province. This fact was made public by Jose Pascoal Zamdamela, first secretary of the party and

governor of Inhambane Province, when he spoke recently to the people of Panda while on a 1-day working visit to that district. Zamdamela took the occasion to praise the great effort being made there in connection with the fight against hunger and the armed bandits.

Pascoal Zamdamela also announced that under the Territorial Defense and Security Program, all officials at the various levels in Inhambane Province are to be trained and integrated into local militia units.

Moreover, these plans are already in effect in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe, where administrative cadres in those cities recently participated in courses of preparation for self-defense with a view to integrating those cadres into groups that patrol their residential neighborhoods, among other activities linked to self-defense.

"It is not possible for us to distribute arms to the entire population of this district, because we do not have them in satisfactory quantities," Zamdamela said. "For this purpose, it is essential that you organize and appoint persons who have your confidence. These persons will be trained and will receive arms in the name of the entire population." The governor was responding to persistent approaches made by the residents of Panda requesting weapons to defend themselves against the atrocities of the armed bandits.

Zamdamela went on to say that merely the distribution of weapons is not sufficient. "The secret for everything," he said, "lies in unity and in the way we organize ourselves to combat our enemy."

When the War Is Associated With Production

Panda District is situated to the northeast of the city of Inhambane, and is one of the regions hard hit by the cyclic droughts that have devastated Inhambane Province for approximately 10 years. Nevertheless, the efforts undertaken by the local organizations and populations throughout 1987 have brought that district to a socio-economic situation that is quite satisfactory.

Indeed, Pascoal Zamdamela praised this effort, which he described as a patriotic and long-range political and socioeconomic endeavor. "When the war is associated with production," he said, "and an effort is made to carry on both at the same time, we reduce the enemy's room to maneuver and the results are quite substantial."

Moreover, Zamdamela views the progress made in Panda District throughout 1987 as a concrete response to the Economic Reconstruction Program (PRE) under way in our country since last year.

Major Actions for the Fifth Congress

"The Fifth Congress must have major, concrete actions prepared," Governor Zandamela said. "You are relatively advanced in this regard, and what is desired is that you continue to progress with increased determination," he urged.

Zandamela also called on the population, party officials, and government in Panda District to develop specific supplementary programs in support of the Fifth Congress.

In the opinion of Pascoal Zandamela, completion of the process of parceling out the land along the banks of the Nhatoco River—together with the opening of the corresponding drainage ditches, a project initiated last year—is another action that can be carried out in Panda District in support of the Fifth Congress.

"As soon as the land distribution and drainage projects are completed, we shall send here a group of motor pumps that will serve to reinforce the system of natural irrigation which you are using at the present time to irrigate your crops," the governor announced. Loud applause greeted his pledge.

Pascoal Zandamela was accompanied on his visit to Panda District by administrative cadres of the party and of the government in Innambane Province, and by higher officials of the Defense and Security Forces in the province.

10992/08309

Sofala Governor Visits Buzi District

34420117b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] "The hoe is our best weapon in combating hunger," were the words of Sofala Governor Francisco Masquil during his recent visit to Buzi district. He also said that it is impossible to have peace until the armed bandits are eliminated, according to a report phoned in by our Beira office.

Masquil, speaking at a special meeting of the Buzi Party District Committee held during his 3-day visit to that part of Sofala, said that the struggle against the armed bandits must be intensified. He also said that for the struggle to be victorious, it was important to have as many people as possible join the vigilantes or militia, since the work of the militia is for all ages.

After announcing that a seminar on the organization of the militia would be held shortly in Beira, the governor of Sofala spoke of the Fifth Congress and explained that the decisions to be made at that important event to be held next year would be at a grassroots level, and that therefore we all need to contribute to the success of the Fifth Congress.

Meanwhile, the report presented at the Party District Committee in Buzi stated that, among other accomplishments, an office to prepare for the Fifth Congress of the Frelimo Party had been set up.

The document added that in regard to the Amnesty and Pardon Law recently promulgated by the People's Assembly to offer amnesty to the armed bandits who come forward with their weapons, a committee was set up in that district for this purpose.

Referring to this law, the first party secretary and governor of Sofala said that whether the armed bandits would surrender themselves would also depend on our actions, information and behavior.

He pointed out, however, that the number of armed bandits who had come forward in Sofala Province was substantial.

On the last day of his stay in that part of Sofala, Francisco Masquil led a rally which was attended by thousands of people and where various problems, such as hunger, nudity, the black market and crime, were discussed.

At that meeting, Masquil emphasized that the government cannot distribute what it does not have, and that therefore everyone must produce, including those displaced by the war, who have to be given an opportunity to work, because we cannot just wait for foreign aid.

After reminding everyone that the PRE's top priority is agriculture, the Governor of Sofala said that Buzi was in an excellent position to produce raw materials for our industry, in particular cotton, sunflowers, sugar cane and cashew nuts.

9805/08309

Educational System in Various Provinces Disrupted by War

Maputo Schools Cannot Absorb 12,000 Pupils

34420119 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Teodosio Angelo]

[Text] Over 12,000 out of a total of 32,000 school-age children in the city of Maputo may be unable to enter school this year because the school system is unable to absorb them. On the other hand, work to build more classrooms using local materials is under way in several of the capital's neighborhoods.

According to information provided by a source at the Directorate of Education and Culture in the City of Maputo during the recent special meeting by the city's party committee, it is expected that only 19,700 pupils will enter the primary schools this year.

Of that number, which represents a 29-percent drop in new enrollments since last year in all of the city's primary schools (including those in Inhaca and Catembe), over 15,000 are children who should be enrolling in the first grade of the National Education System.

This situation, which is due basically to the school system's lack of capacity for absorbing the children, is also related to the ever increasing flow of rural inhabitants into the city, as was confirmed by persons connected with education.

When our reporters contacted a source at the Directorate of Education and Culture in the country's capital to learn the exact number of pupils who will be unable to enter school—chiefly in the primary system—this year, they were told that the number of children unable to enter school may be less than originally expected.

It was explained to us that in order to determine the exact number of pupils unable to enter school this year, a census of children who have not yet registered is under way in all the urban district neighborhoods.

According to the same source, the census is being carried out by block leaders in coordination with the various schools and the district directorates of education and culture.

Classroom Construction

Meanwhile, in order to ensure that many children are not left out during the next school year, work is under way in several of the capital's neighborhoods to build classrooms using local materials and the labor of the residents.

In the Inhagoia A Neighborhood, for example, where a primary school is in operation, 6 more classrooms were recently built on an equal number of blocks to supplement the teaching centers set up in the 10 units making up that residential zone. All they lack now is roofs.

Felisberto Wache Nhavotso, head of education for that residential zone, told us that to acquire the building materials, the neighborhood's residents, organized by their block leaders, contributed 300 meticals per family.

"We are going to use that money to buy posts, tying materials, and poles, as well as other building materials," said Felisberto Nhavotso.

He added that the political structures in that neighborhood were awaiting a shipment of 200 sheets of galvanized metal for roofing the classrooms that have been built. They have already requested those sheets from the District Directorate of Education and Culture.

When pressed to say how many children will not be able to enter school this year, our interlocutor said there were 150. But he admitted that the number might be higher because, as he explained, that figure of 150 applies only to children 7 years old.

The situation is identical in other residential zones of the country's capital, where parents are expressing concern over the lack of space for their children in the schools.

In the Maxaquene D Neighborhood, for example, where 817 pupils were originally expected to enroll in the first grade for the first time during the coming school year, only 195 managed to find a place in the local primary school.

According to the explanation provided by Alfredo Fabiao Rangane, principal of the Maguiguana Primary School, the situation is due basically to the lack of classrooms, even though 5 more have been built in addition to the 10 that already existed.

At the same time, he said he was concerned not only about the low number of pupils enrolled in his school because of the lack of classrooms but also about the inadequate number of teachers for a total of 3,216 pupils divided into 49 groups.

To alleviate the situation, according to our interlocutor, each teacher will be in charge of two groups.

"Even so, there are two groups that will not have a teacher, and we do not expect to get another teacher this year," he told us in conclusion.

Niassa: 30,000 Schoolchildren Affected 34420119 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Because of the criminal acts of the armed bandits, 235 primary schools in Niassa Province have been closed, affecting a total of 30,355 pupils and 552 teachers. Data made public in Lichinga by the Niassa Provincial Directorate of Education and Culture show that until 1983, 471 primary schools were in normal operation in that province. But by November of last year, only 197 schools were still open.

During the same period—that is, from 1983 through November of last year—15 teachers and other education workers in Niassa Province were murdered by the armed bandits and 8 were kidnapped.

So far there is no complete information on the teachers and other education workers displaced by the war or those who have taken refuge in neighboring countries. It is known, however, that the districts hardest hit by the criminal acts of the armed bandits have been Mecanellas, Cuamba, Lago and Maua.

Of the 101 schools existing in Mecanelas in 1983, for example, only 26 were still operating, while 76 had been closed, affecting 6,912 pupils and 126 teachers.

In Cuamba, where 74 primary schools were operating in 1983, 45 have been closed, affecting 4,544 pupils and 75 teachers.

Meanwhile, in the field of secondary education, five schools in an equal number of districts were closed last year alone—also for reasons having to do with the destabilization of our country by the racist South African regime through its agents, the armed bandits.

The closing of those five secondary schools affected a total of 595 students and 29 teachers.

The first secondary school to close in Niassa Province because of the war was the one in Maiaca in the Maua District in 1986.

Information made public in Lichinga by the Provincial Directorate of Education concerning the results of the criminal acts by armed bandits in the province emphasize the activity of those murderers in Niassa, which was characterized not only by the blocking of access roads and the destruction of bridges but also by the kidnapping and murdering of defenseless peasants.

As a result, the inhabitants are abandoning their villages and going to areas which are more secure but which do not have the conditions for carrying on normal agricultural activity.

According to the same information, the Provincial Directorate of Education sustained very high human and material losses in 1987, the year in which there was unquestionably very intense activity by the armed bandits in Niassa.

In the Mandimba District, for example, in addition to totally destroying the District Directorate of Education and 14 primary schools, the armed bandits also burned all the materials, valued at an estimated 10,500 contos, that had just arrived from Beira.

Inhambane Director on 1988 Goals
34420119 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Bento Niquice]

[Text] The primary goal of the education authorities in Inhambane Province for the coming school year is to introduce improvements in the pedagogical management of schools at every level in that part of the country. "Our aim is for the teachers to gain ever increasing mastery of the syllabus content so as to facilitate assimilation of the

material by the students," said Manuel Vicente, provincial director of education in Inhambane Province, during an incidental discussion of the direction that sector will take in 1988.

Another major project now under way in the province consists of getting the inhabitants involved in creating the material conditions for adding the sixth grade of the National Education System this year. Manuel Vicente emphasized that this has meant the construction of classrooms and school desks using local materials.

The same official also drew attention to the seminars that have been held in the province in recent weeks to train the staff that will teach that class, and he described the process as having been carried out successfully.

Manuel Vicente also emphasized the resumption of school production, which last year earned about 8,000 contos, an amount which, it is hoped, will double this year, given the general enthusiasm and interest aroused by that activity.

Retrospect

Speaking during the work of the 11th session of the Coordinating Council for Education, which was recently held in the city of Maxixe, that official emphasized that during the first quarter of last year, many areas in Inhambane experienced a fresh outbreak of terrorist activity by the armed bandits. As a result of that situation, many schools were destroyed by the armed bandits and/or closed, while others were moved to more secure areas.

In addition, the constant dislocation of the inhabitants due to famine was another phenomenon mentioned by Manuel Vicente as having resulted in nonfulfillment of the planned goals in Inhambane's education sector.

"Despite that situation, we feel that there was a slight improvement not only in general education and technical-vocational training but also in the Adult Literacy and Education Program," the provincial director of education emphasized.

He mentioned the districts of Inharrime, Inhassoro, Mabote, Funhalouro, Govuro and Vilanculo as being those showing the best scholastic results in 1987.

To illustrate his statements, that official announced that the first to the fifth grades of the National Education System had an overall achievement rate of 61 percent.

General secondary education—from the seventh to the ninth grade—recorded an achievement rate of 50 percent, while the overall level for the first through the third year of technical-vocational training in the areas of bookkeeping, electricity, and metalworking was 64 percent.

The Massinga Vocational School, which offers courses in bricklaying, carpentry, and painting, had an overall achievement rate of 73 percent.

And the Inhamussua Agricultural School's scholastic achievement rate is estimated at about 70 percent.

"Generally speaking, fulfillment of the 1987 PEC [State Central Plan] by the education sector in Inhambane Province was characterized by a slightly lower achievement rate in the schools due to war and famine," the official said, pointing out that despite that fact, there was an appreciable increase in pedagogical supervision.

According to Manuel Vicente, the 40-percent achieved by the Adult Literacy and Education Program represents an increase of approximately 9 percent over the 1986 school year.

Zambezia Trains 227 Teachers

34420119 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] The education sector in Zambezia Province has now trained a total of 227 teachers to teach the sixth grade in the second level of primary education, according to an announcement by Paulo Chijua, head of the Pedagogical Department of the Provincial Directorate of Education.

The training seminar, which was held last January with participation by teachers from most of Zambezia's districts, consisted of two phases.

With only 10 instructors, the first phase took place simultaneously in the cities of Quelimane and Mocuba. It involved teachers from the sections of letters and sciences. The second phase was not held in Mocuba because of the lack of transportation for getting instructors to that part of the province.

The result was that teachers of Portuguese, geography, and history were not trained, and that, according to our interviewee, will require new efforts to provide a mini-course before the end of the first quarter.

He emphasized: "That is the only requirement for effectively teaching the sixth grade of the National Education System."

On the other hand, the lack of manuals for the teachers—supporting texts and so on—also helped make it difficult for the participants in the seminar to retain what they had learned. Paulo Chijua said: "Contrary to what we had expected, the instructors brought only their own materials from Maputo, which meant that we had to photocopy those materials in order to have enough for everyone."

AGRICOM Hopes To Attain Goal in Cashew Production

34420117a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
1 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] As of 19 February, the AGRICOM agency in Gaza Province had sold 1,469 tons of cashew nuts, 539 tons of which were sent to the processing plant in the city of Xai-Xai. Prospects are good for achieving the goal set for this season at 1,650 tons of cashews, according to assurances from the head of the Planning Department of this enterprise, Virgilio Niquice.

He indicated that Chibuto, Xai-Xai, Manjacaze, Bilene and Chokwe are the districts that have been involved in buying the product since the end of last December. The season began without the products used as incentives for producers, he reported.

Virgilio Niquice said that despite this setback, AGRICOM used cornmeal to buy over 50 percent of the cashews marketed up to that date. "With the new pricing policy, the people would rather sell cashews, since some products such as fabrics and capulana [a type of cloth] have lost value in marketing," he pointed out.

Among the products that entered the marketing circuit for cashews, the officials listed soap, capulana cloth, and cornmeal; but, according to the head of the enterprise's Planning Department, the amounts were insignificant. "If purchases had been made only on the basis of these products, it might have been difficult to attain the target for this cashew crop," Virgilio Niquice said.

Last year the AGRICOM agency marketed 8,885 tons of various products, 61 percent of which was rice, 18 percent seasoning oil, 10 percent maize and 9 percent cashew nuts, with the targets being met for cashews and seasoning oil.

The head of the AGRICOM Planning Department indicated that the reason why goals were not met for the other farm products was the lack of rain, which had a negative impact on the farm crop yield in that part of the country.

Despite this, there was a 40 percent increase in products sold in comparison with 1986, he reported.

Tools of Production

Towards the end of last year, the AGRICOM agency was involved in distributing production tools under the Emergency Program, including 27,710 machetes, 10,704 hatchets, and 1,000 files.

Moreover, the enterprise supplied Inhambane Province with 100 of the 600 tons of maize that it managed to buy last year. The remaining 500 tons were distributed to regions afflicted by the drought and by the activities of armed bandits.

Virgilio Niquice said that the Gaza AGRICOM had been requested by headquarters to supply Inhambane Province with maize. "We have nearly completed delivery of the 100 tons of maize," he reported.

Store Sells Cashews

The Xai-Xai district store had delivered 450 tons of cashews to the cashew processing plant in the provincial capital of Gaza as of last 25 February. This amount was purchased from the present crop. There were 77 people participating in this harvest from Xai-Xai district.

Natu Harilal, managing partner of the Pinto Ferreira Stores, told our reporter that his goal for 1987-88 was 300 tons, the same as the amount allocated to AGRICOM in that district.

"We are able to buy 800 tons from the present crop, since it is better than the last one," he said.

He added, however, that to reach this objective it was necessary to supply the products in greatest demand by the people, i.e., sugar, rice and soap.

In addition to the 450 tons delivered to the factory, the Pinto Ferreira Stores had 15 tons of cashew nuts in storage last week waiting to be taken to the Xai-Xai processing plant in the next few weeks.

9805/08309

Aikhomu Warns Private Media Chiefs Over Press Indulgence
34000540b Lagos NEWSWATCH in English
7 Mar 88 p 9

[Article by Ray Ekpu]

[Text] It was a serious setting. The statement was written. The tone in which it was delivered was serious. Each word fell like a headmaster's cane on the back of a recalcitrant pupil. But this time it was Vice-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, chief of general staff, laying the cane across the back of Nigeria's private media 19 February, at Dodan Barracks, Lagos.

Aikhomu told the editors and chief executives of the private media that the government was unhappy that most of the private media were pre-occupied with publishing stories that were intended to embarrass or destabilise the government. He said that journalists and chief executives of private media had not fully lived up to the responsibilities expected of them. He indicated that their responsibility is to be "contributing positively to the peace and stability of the country." He asked a rhetorical question which he had asked a few months back: "What makes news?" and went on to answer that obviously it was not sensationalism—an indulgence of the media. He accused the private media of placing the profit motive above the larger public interest and then asked the media executives to "search your conscience." He said the government didn't need propaganda but the truth and then warned that chief executives of private media will be held responsible for any lapses in their organisations that threaten the peace and stability of the nation.

The kernel of his statement centred around the relationship between the government and the private press as well as the private press' attitude to "national security." He cited the reports of the religious clashes that took place last year in Kaduna, in which several people were killed; the Dawodu affair in Lagos, during which a policeman allegedly killed two brothers; the local government election and recent clashes between some military personnel and some civilians as examples of iniquities of the private press. He said that in the local government election, for example, the National Electoral Commission, NEC, had problems in only 312 wards out of more than 5,000 wards in the country but the press gave the impression that the elections were a wholesale flop.

Tony Momoh, minister of information and former editor of the DAILY TIMES, said that the private media's vested interest should not override national interest and that he expected the press to publish the "good, the bad, and the ugly." In other words, the press ought to act as a perfect mirror which shows every object the way it is.

In his reply, Ray Ekpu, editor-in-chief of NEWSWATCH, said he was bothered by the tough words of the chief of general staff and that most journalists are

patriotic Nigerians who wish for himself and their families a life of peace. He said it is not helpful for the government to think that anything a journalist writes is intended to destabilise the government. He said that some government institutions were blocking access to even the most innocuous piece of information.

In his remark, Nojeem Jimoh, editor of the PUNCH, queried the rationale for the government's dichotomy between private and public newspapers since the government had separately invited chief executives of government-owned media to a meeting, 5 February. He also said that he was uncomfortable with Aikhomu's strong statement on the private press and said that no group of people in this country could legitimately claim to be more patriotic than journalists.

Doyin Abiola, managing director of the CONCORD, said that she was uncomfortable with certain pre-conceived ideas which tended to portray journalists as unpatriotic. She said that while the proliferation of newspapers and magazines may have adversely affected the quality of reporters available, there are other societal constraints, for instance, hoarding of information by some government officials, which have affected the performance of journalists.

Nduka Obaigbena, editor-in-chief of THIS WEEK, said that in the performance of their different functions, there was bound to be friction between the press and the government. These, he said, should not be construed to mean that one was trying to bring down the other. He called for better information management by the government and said that the president has not been as accessible to journalists as he ought to be.

However, Duro Onabule, chief press secretary to the president, quickly ticked off the names of various newspapers and magazines that had interviewed the president since he assumed office in August 1985. He said that the NTA also did a one-hour network interview with the president and that the state house press corps interviews quite regularly. He then described President Babangida as the "most interviewed president" so far.

Aikhomu regretted the absence of the HOTLINE publisher, Alhassan Sani Kontagora, and said he would have been glad to meet him. He would also have liked to tell him that the country does not need extremists. HOTLINE is a bi-monthly magazine published in Kaduna which appears to specialise in publishing inflammatory articles.

In a somewhat less intimidating tone, Aikhomu appealed to the editors present to be more objective in whatever they publish about the government. He said: "We are not here to twist anybody's arms," apparently in reaction to the editors not-so-veiled charge of intimidation by the government. Before the meeting wound up, the managing director of the REPUBLIC, Paxton Olu Idowu, complained of harassment by the security service. He

said he was locked up by the directorate of military intelligence for 3 days. The chief of general staff said that there was no policy on the part of the government of anyone to be intimidated and attributed some of the lapses to inexperience of some of the staff. He cautioned the press against exaggerating clashes between the military and civilians. He was obviously referring to a clash between Moshood Abiola, publisher of the CONCORD group of newspapers, and some personnel of the air force which took place a few weeks earlier.

In the last 2 weeks, Colonel Fred Chijuka, head of the public relations department of the army, has been touring media establishments in Lagos on what may be seen as a fence-mending mission. While that public relations exercise is going on, the effect of the Aikhomu treatise is being felt in the states. In Gongola State, the governor, Group Captain Jonah David-Jang has asked the state and federal media men to shape up or ship out. He said: "Anyone who is not prepared to toe the line of the government should resign before he is booted out."

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Chief Njemanze Grills Governor During Babangida's Visit

34000541a Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 14 Mar 88 pp 15-18

[Article by Paul Nwabuikwu with reports from Victor Alozie in Owerri. Words in italics as published.]

[Text] Amadi Ikwechegh, the youthful naval commander who became the occupant of Government House, Owerri, two years ago may be having second thoughts about the dubious pleasures of governance. The governor of Imo State is currently embroiled in a no-win battle on two fronts: one with the people of Owerri and the other with multi-millionaire industrialist and football club owner Chief Emmanuel Iwuanyanwu.

First, the Owerri case. On December 29, 1987, President Ibrahim Babangida, on a working tour of Imo State, called at the palace of Eze Alexius Anumaku Njemanze, 95, the Igwe Ozuruiqbo IV of Owerri. The famous IBB gap-toothed smile was in place as the Eze welcomed the President, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, Duro Onabule, Chief Press Secretary to the President and the rest of the entourage into the palace. Babangida was still his usual warm self as the ritual breaking of kolanuts and pouring of libation took place in honour of the ancestors.

But Babangida's smile was not to last. The President became stone-faced as Nath Onyeukwu, one of Eze Njemanze's chiefs got up to read a "welcome address" on behalf of the nonagenarian ruler. After a preamble which noted that the President's visit "may not be an appropriate forum to give expression to our numerous problems," the Eze said he had no choice but to let the President know "that your loyal citizens in Owerri, Imo State capital have continued to roast in the furnace of

oppressive state administration." From then onwards, the speech became a roller coaster-ride into the grievances of Owerri people against the state administration. "As if Owerri were Soweto of South Africa," the Eze charged, "the heat has been turned on my people with greater intensity." The grousing of Owerri people, as graphically described in the seven-page address are:

- The state administration has acquired large portions of Owerri land without taking into consideration the needs of the growing community and without paying compensations.
- Owerri people are denied employment and public appointment "for no reason than that the state capital is sited here."
- State and local government officials conspired to share out stalls at the Eke Ukwu Owerri market to friends and relations.
- "Even our dead have not been spared!" Without informing the community, corpses were exhumed at the local cemetery on government orders, then battered by bulldozers while clearing was being done for a new relief market.
- The timber marked in the area, a great source of employment to the indigenes, was being moved to another local government area.
- Eze Njemanze and other traditional rulers in the area were being subordinated "to inferior institutions outside our community."

The address demanded that Njemanze be given a place in the state council of chiefs as he is one of the longest serving traditional rulers in the State. The Eze's speech ended by urging Babangida to "defuse the socio-economic and socio-political time-bomb" and for an "extensive open investigation or commission to look into the Owerri question."

There was a charged, pin-drop silence while the speech was being read. But Eze Njemanze obviously happy with his *coup de grace* nodded his grey head approvingly. The state governor, like one whose tail was on fire, sat at the edge of his seat, a horrified expression on his face, and he looked as if he would spring out of his chair any minute to stop Chief Onyeukwu from going on. The rest of Babangida's party; Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, Onabule and newsmen at the occasion looked on in stunned silence, occasionally exchanging meaningful glances.

After the speech, Babangida got up to respond. He chose to speak off the cuff, ignoring the prepared speech. The President reiterated his administration's policy of social justice, self reliance and economic reconstruction, and promised to look into the grievances of Njemanze and his people. It was a subdued party that left the Eze's palace after the short speech. Onabule was later heard asking the governor's Press Secretary, Chike Tasie, why he did not get a copy of Njemanze's speech before hand. Tasie's reply was that the speech read was different from

the one he got from the palace before the visit, and that, anyway, Njemanze had praised the state governor when the Defence Minister, Domkat Bali was in Imo for an earlier visit.

Before leaving Imo State, sources say, Babangida ordered Ikwechegh to do something about the complaints of the Owerri people. But Ikwechegh was apparently determined to have his pound of flesh. Eleven days later, he summoned Njemanze and his chiefs to Government House, Owerri and gave them a dressing down for embarrassing "our revered Mr President" and charged that their action was in bad faith and also unbecoming of any community in Igboland."

"Since Owerri became the capital, since the creation of Imo State, the people of Owere Nchi-Ise (the original name of the town) have consistently petitioned against the government and consistently obstructed the state government in whatever it is doing," Ikwechegh fumed. "You can't continue to do what you do and get away with it.... What happened on the day Mr. President visited was an absolute sign of disloyalty to this administration." Ikwechegh also threatened to "deal very firmly with anybody, just about anybody who tries to obstruct this government." The governor ended by declaring that "Owere Nchi-Ise community constitutes a very minute percentage of Owerri Local Government, not to talk of Imo State in general, a population of 200,000 against 9 million. You do not even constitute a third." After the speech, Ikwechegh abruptly thanked the Eze and others for coming, then turned on his heels and stalked out.

In a move that would have made a fiction writer envious, unknown to Ikwechegh his speech was recorded by one of those who attended the meeting with Njemanze. On 12 January, Eze Njemanze sent a tape of the governor's speech and the transcript to Babangida with a note that the governor's action is "the highest level of disrespect that could ever be meted out to a traditional ruler of my age anywhere in this country for any reason." Eze Njemanze also sent a lengthier note to Ikwechegh warning that "if the intention of your dressing down was to intimidate us, then you have to think out another means." He also countered the governor's charge that the Eze was tactless in his choice of forum by asking: "If you could at the civic reception at the stadium make demands on the President, what is wrong in our telling him our problems at my palace?.... You spoke of Igbo culture and custom. I wonder how you place your own action.... That you, an Igbo boy would walk out on me without the least respect, to say the least, is an abomination."

In a third note to the Chairman of the State Council of Chiefs, Eze Akenu Ibiam, Njemanze asked him "to bring good reason to bear on this boy." Soon after Ikwechegh got wind of Njemanze's action, the man who recorded

the governor's angry speech was invited for a "chat" with security agents. He was, however, released on the same day, apparently on orders from Lagos.

Since the controversial welcome address, reactions have come from different sections of Imo society. The state council of chiefs has criticised Eze Njemanze for directing his grous to the President and asked him to make a public apology to the governor. The deputy chairman of the council, Eze Onu Egwuwoke told THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN last week that the President's visit "was not personal to Njemanze and his community. It was to show respect to the traditional rulers of Imo State. It was not a forum for the expression of parochial community views." Some insiders suggest that Njemanze's reference in his address to Babangida to "the inferior traditional institution outside our community" to which Owerri chiefs have been subordinated was to Egwuwoke. But Egwuwoke denies this: "I don't believe he was referring to me. Under the law, no autonomous community is inferior to the other." Egwuwoke, who is also the Chancellor of the University of Jos feels that if Njemanze was talking about him "it's unfortunate. But I don't want to make a post-mortem of the incident."

Several organisations in Njemanze's kingdom have condemned the State Council of Chiefs for criticising Njemanze. The Owere Nchi-Ise Community Assembly, Njemanze's cabinet and the women in the community, have come out in support of him, insisting that there is "no basis for the Eze to apologise."

Ikwechegh's problems with Owerri people are not entirely of his own making. Various administrations in the 12-year-old history of Imo State, from that of Commander (now Commodore) Ndubuisi Kanu to Navy Captain Allison Madueke, Ikwechegh's predecessor, have had to grapple with the Owerri question. Compensation for land taken from the indigenes for government projects has remained the thorniest issue, although other issues such as appointments to public offices have come a close second. Indigenes of the state who have been governors—Kanu, Ike Nwachukwu and Ikwechegh—have shown a marked tendency to become enmeshed in the politics of the "Owerri question" as it has come to be known. In the note he sent to Ikwechegh together with the transcript of the governor's speech to Owerri chiefs, Njemanze made a barbed reference to "small towns that have provided governors," obviously referring to the governor's hometown, Igberie, near Bende.

During his tenure as governor, Nwachukwu released 14 plots of land to Njemanze when the disputes over land and compensation became unbearable. The Owerri ruler decided to share it out, hamlet-by-hamlet in his community. Some "eminent citizens," were not happy and it became another excuse for bitter in-fighting.

The Owerri problem is not a simple, cut-and-dried issue of a people who are angry with government over wrongs done them. Njemanze's community is not unanimously

behind him, although the "renegades," as Njemanze's supporters describe the opponents, are in the minority. In the shifting sands of Owerri politics, there have been numerous alignments and re-alignments with various prominent subjects taking turns at supporting either the Eze or the government. The *dramatis personae* include Duke Njiribeako, a lawyer, T. C. K. Osuji, H. S. K. Osuji (the majority leader in the state House of Assembly under the Mbakwe administration) and Dan Njemanze, all well-known around Owerri. Those currently crossing swords with Eze Njemanze include H. S. K. Osuji and Dan Njemanze, who heads Oha Owere (Council of Elders). A press announcement by Oha Owere that there was likely to be a breach of the peace during the annual Oru Owere festival led to a government ban on the festival last July.

Njemanze's demand that he be made a member of the state Council of Chiefs because he is one of the few pure traditional rulers in Imo State typifies the bizarre nature of Owerri politics. The council is made up of 42 traditional rulers, one half appointed by government and the other half through elections by chiefs in the various "autonomous communities." Njemanze is not a member because, for unknown reasons, he has been side-stepped by various governments. He lost when he ran for election in his community in 1986.

There is no doubt, however, that the grievances of Owerri people, whatever their merit, are deep-seated. It is a peculiar case of a people who have come to perceive the choice of their territory as capital as the source of their misfortune. "People from other places in Imo State have come to cause trouble between us. They think they can take our land and our market stalls and everything away," declared an angry Owerri indigene to THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN.

If only to forestall a re-enactment of what happened when the President came visiting last year, and save himself the ordeal of a verbal public hanging, Governor Ikwechegh must confront the Owerri issue once and for all.

/12913

World Demand Rises for Nation's Coal
34000543b Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
15 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Gbenga Adeshina]

[Text] The world demand for Nigerian coal is on the increase because of its suitability for steam raising, Mines, Power and Steel Minister, Alhaji Bunu Sheriff Musa, said at the week-end.

Speaking at a symposium in honour of Professor Olu Adegoke, the 1987 National Merit Award winner in Lagos, the minister said if the country could meet this

demand, "we stood a better chance of displacing South Africa which exports over 40 million tonnes of coal yearly to the European countries."

He explained that government was taking active steps to revitalise the coal industry, adding: "As a short-term measure towards achieving this objective, funds will be provided for the purchase of one or two long-wall equipment this fiscal year."

He said the long-term solution to the problems facing the coal industry lay in utilising coal extensively for power generation and "this is why the old plan of replacing the Oji River power station with 120 M.W. coal-fired plant is being revisited."

Alhaji Musa also disclosed that efforts would also be made to employ Nigerian coals for large-scale domestic cooking in prisons, schools and on individual basis, in an attempt to replace firewood and prevent desert encroachment.

The minister said Nigeria as a member of the OPEC was one of the leading producers of oil and the present position which she occupied made her play a crucial role in influencing world market prices and production levels.

He, however, noted that the real issues affecting the life span of Nigerian oil remain internal and at home.

/12913

Netherlands Backs Small Scale Industries for Rural Women
34000543c Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
16 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Small-scale industries for rural women are soon to be established in the country by the Netherlands in collaboration with the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, Oshodi (FIIRO).

This will be under a "small programme" to be co-ordinated by the Netherlands embassy in Nigeria in which financial support of about N30,000 would be provided for each project the rural dwellers who wished to be independent would want to embark upon.

The Netherlands Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr Leon Mazairao, speaking yesterday in Lagos when he visited FIIRO, said while the embassy would provide the funds for the programme, FIIRO would provide the technical assistance.

The ambassador noted that the country had the capacity to be self-sufficient in food production, but was yet to develop the capacity to process the food.

He remarked: "It is unreasonable for a country with such a vast potential not to be self-sufficient in food," adding that the Netherlands had a similar experience which it had overcome and wished to share the experience with Nigeria.

He said towards this end, a symposium would be organised by the embassy later this year to bring Dutch industrialists and their Nigerian counterparts together to share experiences and exchange views.

Mr Mazairac who was conducted round FIIRO by the director of the institute, Dr Olajide Koleoso, said he was impressed by what he saw, particularly the dedication and enthusiasm of the workers, which he said gave him the confidence that the nation's enormous potentials could be trapped.

Earlier, in his welcome address, Dr Koleoso said the institute was established in 1956 "for the purpose of quickening the pace of industrialisation in the country."

/12913

Government Considers Converting Airways' Debts Into Equities

34000542b Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
11 Mar 88 p 24

[Text] The Federal Government is considering converting the debts owed by the Nigeria Airways into equities. Aviation Minister, Air Vice-Marshal Tony Okpere said in Lagos yesterday.

In an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) the minister said the measure was part of the solution to the spate of seizures of Nigeria Airways planes over nonpayment of maintenance dues by foreign companies.

Air Vice Marshal Okpere, who was reacting to the incessant seizures of the airline's planes described the situation as "embarrassing."

He said that the actions of the creditors was "unfortunate especially at this period of economic crunch."

He said that the airline's current debts were for the four airbuses owned by it, pointing out, "at least 85 per cent of what we owe are on the airbuses."

Air Vice Marshal Okpere said that "while one feels bad" about the debts, there was not much that could be done adding, "we have to pay back what we owe and talk from a position of strength and only government can give us that strength."

He said that one of the things stagnating the growth of the airline was its failure to build a sophisticated hanger for the maintenance of the airline's aircraft.

The country, he said, had qualified aircraft maintenance engineers who could carry out maintenance jobs that were now being done by foreign companies.

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Oil Subsidy Removal To Finance Budget Deficit

34000541b Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 14 Mar 88 p 30

[Article by Dauda Awofeso with Etim Etim]

[Text] It has taken a long time in coming. But its arrival could be a landmark on Nigeria's dour economic landscape.

For the average Nigerian, 1987 was rather difficult and rough; but living conditions this year promise to be tougher, rougher and perhaps, unbearable with the impending removal of the "implicit" petroleum subsidy—rumblings of which awashed the country last week.

The Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) has confirmed that the Federal Government has finalised plans to finance the N8.58 billion deficit in the current budget and one of the envisaged sources is a 60 per cent removal of oil subsidy. Other sources are domestic borrowing from individuals, organisations, and the foreign and domestic banking system.

To the CBN, a 60 per cent oil subsidy reduction will yield revenue that may (more or less) cover the N2.5 billion self-liquidating loan taken from the Bank to finance the deficit. CBN sources believe a withdrawal timetable would soon be established and strictly adhered to.

In government's view, removal of oil subsidy would check cross-border smuggling, generate more revenue for the government to enable it to undertake development projects that would buoy up the economy.

Official spokesmen argue that a barrel of Nigerian Crude is sold externally at N76.99; while on the domestic market it goes for N11.75. The difference of N64.25 is what is referred to as subsidy on a barrel of crude oil consumed on the home front. With the removal of subsidy, motorists may pay as much as 60k per litre of petrol as against 39.5k per litre currently being charged.

To oil market watchers, government's argument appears shaky.

Such experts believe that the negative effects of the subsidy removal will outweigh revenue gains accruing to the national treasury.

Professor Dotun Phillips, director-general of the Nigerian Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER) backs such a position with empirical projections. Based on a NISER Econometric Model's results further removal of petroleum subsidy would lead to a 19.74 per cent rise in transportation costs, 25.22 per cent in utility costs, 94.10 per cent reduction in private savings and a 19.20 per cent decrease in government revenue and expenditure in addition to a 21.59 per cent hike in general price level.

The analysis shows that the withdrawal of subsidy would heighten inflation in an economy that is already distorted by an inflationary spell; which could in turn, reduce to a considerable extent, the purchasing power of workers—in spite of the removal of the wage freeze.

For industries, the subsidy removal would lead to increased cost of production in areas like transportation and plants' consumption of diesel oil. Since industries are profit-oriented, they might have to charge higher prices for their goods and services; thereby shifting the burden onto the consumers.

Government's decision may have been ill-advised, but it appears well-timed. The petrochemical plants at the Ekpan and Kaduna scheduled for official opening in April, have started production. Since the plants will produce essential industrial intermediate goods at relatively lower prices than the imported versions, this could partially offset rising production costs from higher petroleum prices.

Furthermore, and politically more important, the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) is currently in disarray. Government backed down late last year on removing the subsidy when the NLC threatened to virtually take up arms. This time around, the Congress is in no position to provide concerted organised opposition to the move.

With a reduction in the purchasing power of the people and declining profits of industries, private savings will drop drastically; and this could in turn bring about lower capital formation which may put in doubt, the projection of 4 per cent growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

CBN also indicates that the policy on Domiciliary Accounts will be modified. The idea of limiting Domiciliary Accounts funds to the Foreign Exchange Market's (FEM) eligible transaction will be reviewed. Government reasoning is that people are reluctant to repatriate their funds because they do not have the freedom to use them in transactions of their choice. Therefore, to encourage greater inflow of foreign exchange from autonomous sources, all existing restrictions on the movement of such funds will likely be abolished or, at least be reduced.

The balance of payment position is expected to be in substantial deficit to the tune of N16.98 billion this year, posing a difficult debt servicing problem. In the absence

of debt rescheduling, the profile indicates that the country's projected external debt service ratio will be N21.83 billion this year, only to fall gradually to N14.27 billion in 1992 when the Third Republic will hopefully blossom. Sources, however, hint that the Federal Government has drawn up three scenarios of debt rescheduling plans alongside the zero rescheduling alternative. The three scenarios assume debt service ratios of 20, 25 and 30 per cent respectively. But the 30 per cent strategy is preferred by the government, ostensibly to retain Nigeria's renewed credit worthiness.

Some financial analysts are pessimistic over government's plans which they fear may put the economy under the hot steam of depression that may benefit western capitalists.

If the oil subsidy removal and a high debt servicing profile stifles the intended reflation of the economy in 1988, they may be right.

/12913

Military, Civilian Experts Explain Causes of Frequent Clashes

34000540a Lagos NEWSWATCH in English
22 Feb 88 pp 13-16

[Article by Nosa Igiebor with Soji Akinrinade, Yakubu Mohammed, Peter Ishaka, John Ebri, Louisa Aguiyi-Ironsi, Vicky Azurunwa, Chris Ekam, Israel Wilson and Austen Oghume: "In the Teeth of the Dog"]

[Text] The constitutional mandate is unambiguous—their primary responsibility is to deter external aggression against the country and intervene, when the circumstances become compelling, to maintain internal security. But in the past 18 years, it appears the Nigerian armed forces have done very little of that and this is not really their fault. There have been no wars to fight and serious social upheavals to quell. The result, predictably, has been a gradual build-up of a large reservoir of controlled aggression for which channels for its dissipation had to be found. Those channels are two and have become too familiar for public comfort.

They have perfected the art of coups and have made it the main means of changing governments in the country, thereby protecting the civilian population from the horrendous excesses of the political class. Far more ominous, though, is their ready inclination to create mayhem with single-minded zeal among the same civilians they have been trained to protect. Too frequently, and with disastrous results for their hapless victims who are invariably unarmed civilians, they turn the streets into battle zones, causing death and inflicting injuries. It is the military equivalent of instant justice whose main element is a horrifying disdain for the laws of the land.

The pattern has remained the same over the years for every clash, usually bloody, between military men and civilians. All it takes to blow the fuse is for a civilian to step on the toes of a uniformed man and the blows come raining down hard. The logic of the "over-kill" responses to real or perceived injuries from the other side defies definition: a soldier is immune to accidental deaths except in battle, but there are no battles to make accidental deaths acceptable; quarrel with the wife of a naval personnel and all members of your household, and even people who happen to be living near you, get their heads cracked and their backsides thoroughly horse-whipped; an air force man is always right in cases of car accidents and you only argue the contrary at your own peril.

Ayodeji Abiola did just that 25 January and hours later, the Ikeja residence of his multimillionaire father, Moshood Abiola, CONCORD publisher, was invaded by enraged airmen who came armed to the teeth in two trucks. They were said to have fired shots into the air in a tough dramatisation of the one-sidedness of the undeclared battle. Several members of Abiola's household, including the publisher and his wife, got rattled and spent several hours later within the cavernous confines of the air force barracks at Ikeja. The man in charge of the air force logistics command, Ikeja, Air Vice Marshal Nura Imam, whose car Ayodeji Abiola hit on that fateful day, tried to pacify Abiola by explaining the behaviour of his men, saying they possessed the instincts of mad dogs. Thus, if a mad dog is enraged, especially deliberately, he can act uncontrollably with fatal consequences.

The weekend before the incident involving Abiola and his family was enacted, Dr Tosin Ajayi, First Foundation Medical Centre's medical director, was at the receiving end of the wrath of the military members of the Ikeja zone of the Lagos State Task Force on Environmental Sanitation. Without any prior warning, the task force bulldozers, guarded by military men in full combat gears, descended on the hospital at Opebi Road, Ikeja, at 2 pm, 23 January, and pulled down the hospital wall.

Thoroughly surprised by the unexpected invasion of his hospital premises, Ajayi tried to find out what was happening from the officer who led the operation, one Lt Commander Onabule. He was not only rebuffed but was made to sit right in the middle of Opebi Road under the scorching sun. He was eventually taken away and detained for over 4 hours at the task force headquarters, Ikeja. He was released after a senior air force officer, who expressed disgust at the behaviour of Onabule and his men, intervened.

The invasion caused "pandemonium within the hospital...and led to patients taking voluntary discharge to leave the hospital." Said Ajayi last week: "It was the greatest arrogance of power I had ever seen or imagined. It bordered on personal vendetta, cruelty and hostility." In spite of this, Ajayi believes that the assault on his

hospital and his person did not have the "blessings of those superior to the perpetrators" because such unjustifiable actions against innocent persons could only embarrass them.

Unlike the Abiola and Ajayi cases in which there were no casualties, many of the clashes in the past led to death and destruction on a large scale. In December 1975, the body of a soldier was discovered at Ugep, Cross River State. His colleagues suspected he was murdered. This led to a scene that looked like a bloody scene from a war movie in the town. By the time the clashes between soldiers and civilians ended, 13 people lay dead and scores of others were injured. Property destroyed were worth more than N4 million.

Exactly 2 years after the Ugep tragedy, soldiers of the 3 Infantry Brigade at the Bukavu Barracks along Kano-Katsina road, beat up innocent motorists and destroyed more than 36 vehicles following the death of army private Adekola Akanbi, who was knocked down by a hit-and-run driver. The soldiers, enraged beyond reason by Akanbi's death, blocked the road on both ends and attacked motorists, many of whom were tens of kilometers from the scene of the accident.

Several months earlier, in April 1977, Fela Anikulapo-Kuti's "Kalakuta Republic" was reduced to a smouldering ruin by a group of heavily armed soldiers led by a major. The soldiers much later became "unknown" despite the fact that they had used arms duly authorised by a known officer.

Even an innocuous mistake can trigger off a clash. James Ogbe learnt that lesson too late one evening in February 1984. Ogbe, a commercial vehicle driver, had come back late to his residence on Adana Lane, Surulere, Lagos. When he arrived, he had difficulty finding a parking space for his vehicle; the lane was already parked full with other vehicles. The only thing he could do was to park in the only available space. Some naval officers, who lived in two blocks of flats facing that of Ogbe, did not like how he parked his vehicle. They challenged him. His explanation that there was no where else for him to park did not impress the military men. He resisted the military order to take his vehicle elsewhere and a minor scuffle ensued. It was so minor that their neighbours did not hear of it.

But the navy men went to their base at Apapa and the driver took off for the nearest police station to complain. The wheels of justice turn so slowly, especially starting with the Nigerian police. Ogbe got stuck with them while the navy men returned with a bus load of their colleagues with guns and horsewhips. "They came like assault troops," recalled Oghenemawé Owhejehere, a resident of the lane, "and they surrounded the houses and ordered all the male occupants to come out."

The men were frog-jumped, with the horsewhips cracking constantly to keep them in line. One Paul Okobi had a very raw deal. His wife, who was nursing a baby, was singled out for special treatment. She was taken into the navy men's compound and made to crawl on her knees. Many of the innocent victims were hospitalised for multiple injuries. Ogbe was lucky. When he got back from the police station and saw what was happening, he melted into the shadows of the night.

The long catalogue of violent reactions by military personnel to civilian misdemeanours seems a logical function of the "mad dog" syndrome which unwittingly propels military men to indulge in deviant behaviour outside battle or barracks conditions without accounting for the consequences. Even within the barracks, the rigid, hierarchical structure and Spartan discipline preclude any indulgence in unsanctioned escapades that remotely threaten military orders. But once outside the barracks, the uniformed man can break the law at will, and this has happened so frequently that it has become an accepted norm of behaviour, at least in the military.

Retired Brigadier Benjamin Adekunle told NEWWATCH that military men are conditioned to be constantly on edge by their being subject to two bodies of laws—military and civil. Said he: "They are first subjected to the laws of the land; secondly to the service which they belong. And the service laws are the most inhuman in the world. There is no where else, even in hell, where the laws are as bad. So how will they not be annoyed?"

Caught between these two bodies of laws which essentially serve the same purpose—maintenance of order in whatever form—the military men invariably choose to break civil laws and discontenance the orders and even the legitimacy of judicial authorities. In April last year, 40 naval men were ordered by their superiors to forcibly evict the tenants of a block of apartments at 36 Bankole Crescent, Ikeja, Lagos. The navy said that the building had been allocated to them but did not say who did. Some of the tenants had paid N8,000 one-year rent through an estate agent, Mark Odu and Company.

Before the navy struck, the tenants had obtained a court injunction against the threat by the navy to move in there. The court's order, copies of which were pasted on all the apartment doors, was ignored and the naval officers moved in the same night and threw out the tenants. Those who resisted were beaten up.

That incident is, however, one of the few in which officers played a prominent role. In most cases, the rank and file of the three military arms usually act without the knowledge and authority of their superiors.

Ajayi told NEWWATCH that despite the ordeal he was subjected to, he was convinced that the military authorities had no hand in the invasion of his hospital. He commended them for the prompt steps they took to save

the situation and singled out Captain S.O. Giwa, chairman of the Ikeja zone of the task force, whom, he said, did everything possible to "solve the problem."

The causes of the frequent clashes between the military and the civilians can only be matters for conjecture. Last week, Lagos State governor, Mike Akgigbe, a navy captain, emphasised to NEWWATCH the need to "see what are the underlying factors that lead to this." He said that the military enjoys a relatively superior power but pointed out that the management of power is difficult. Said Akgigbe: "Someone may be in uniform and want to show that they are tough. Everything derives from the character and nature of our society."

Adekunle said that some of the underlying factors include lack of accommodation in the barracks, poor pay and lack of proper training because of the increased size of the military. In spite of the efforts and the hundreds of millions of naira expended in the construction of barracks in the 1970s, over 30 percent of military personnel, including officers, still live in rented houses among civilians. But even the barracks accommodations for the rank and file is largely in pitiable conditions. They are crowded, filthy and emphasise the great divide (in terms of comfort) between the other ranks and the officer corps. Many of the other ranks still live in ramshackle houses constructed with wood, cardboards and tarpauline.

This is one potential source of frustration which causes pent-up rage in the rank and file that they regularly unleash on civilians. Agreed a top military source last week: "The clashes may also be a reflection of frustration felt by the other ranks. And frustration can manifest itself in aggression against the civilian population. The simple fact is that the gap between the officer corps and other ranks is wide indeed."

Another military source blamed the lack of proper training—one of the main causes of indiscipline, especially in the lower ranks of the military—on the politicalisation of the armed forces. "Too many officers are holding political appointments to the detriment of their men's training," the source said.

Some of the most regular victims of military clashes are drivers of public buses and conductors who get whipped when they demand fares from military commuters. Navy's director of public relations, Commander Olutunde Oladimeji, said that a potential flash point has been largely taken care of by the navy which negotiated with the Lagos State Transport Corporation, LSTC, to arrange for buses to ply some of the routes that the naval men use often. He told NEWWATCH that the military uniform should not give anybody a sense of superiority. Said Oladimeji: "In fact, once in uniform, (a military man) should feel constrained not to act in a disorderly manner."

According to him, the military is usually grossly misunderstood by civilians. "There is an underdog syndrome in Nigeria and the perception is that the military, in a confrontational situation, would always maltreat civilians," he said.

Army spokesman Colonel Frederick Chijuka, blames many of the military-civilian clashes on human foibles. "Mistakes are made because we are human, not because of the uniform," he said, adding that violence "is almost a culture in our society." He believes that the relationship between the military and civilians is much better now than it used to be. The army, according to him, has taken certain measures to enable it to react more promptly to situations that could snowball into a potentially grave crisis.

Oladimeji says the navy has, among other measures, intensified leadership training for petty officers who are the link between the officers and the other ranks. The training includes courses on public and human relations.

Retired Major-General David Jemibewon supports training schemes for military personnel at the lower levels. "If a soldier is educated, he would know that if he has a problem with any member of the public, which borders on his rights, he should report to the police or to his unit commander." He told NEWSWATCH that a possible long-term solution to the problem of military-civilian clashes is compulsory military service for all Nigerians. "At any given time, one should either have been in uniform or understands what it takes to be in it," he said.

Jemibewon suggested that a more compact, well-trained armed forces "capable of mobility and with good equipment for sustained power when the need arises" would be much better for the country.

The age of innocence of the military and the public romance with the heroic image of the men in combat fatigue ended at the beginning of the civil war. Public exasperation with the military was essentially induced by the feeling that even the stress and strains of war did not justify the aggressive excesses of the soldiers, which were targeted mostly at innocent civilians who are invariably worsted in any encounter with uniformed men. This was most probably the reason why many people in Benin City, Bendel State, applauded the mobile police when one of its units had a shoot-out with a group of soldiers near the specialist hospital early in 1968 when the civil war was less than one year old. The civilians voted for the mobile police who, before it acquired its "kill-and-go" notoriety, was highly regarded as a tough and disciplined arm of the law enforcement agency.

The general perception then was that they were the only class of people who could challenge the soldiers for their growing tendency (nurtured by the harrowing effects of

combat) towards increasingly violent behaviour toward the civilians whose property were routinely commandeered in the name of the war without official sanction.

As Ajayi told NEWSWATCH, only the man who had personally experienced the "special" military treatment for civilians could appreciate the depth of humiliation and feeling of hopelessness that it causes. "You feel like dying," he said. But in spite of the instinctive revulsion that the public feels for the actions of unruly military men, many residents of Festac Town, Lagos, got a vicarious thrill when some military officers beat up NEPA officials last year in protest against the incessant power failure in the town. Said Austin Obolo of Festac Town: "Nobody will quarrel with the military if they spend more time fighting for the interest of the people. But they beat us when they are paid to protect us and that is hard to understand."

in many cases in which military men were clearly at fault or over-reacted, very little was heard from the authorities beyond the usual platitudes of expressing sympathy for the victims or going further to set up panels of inquiry, whose reports are never made public. The only exception was the report of the Justice Kalu Anya commission of inquiry into the 1977 "Kalakuta Republic" showdown. The infamous verdict was that unknown soldiers did Anikulapo-Kuti in. The Afrobeat maestro later waxed a stirring musical number titled Unknown Soldiers. It is a mournful spoof of the verdict which seems to have sanctioned institutionalised injustice.

But after the Kano rampage of December of the same year, the then chief of army staff, Lt General Theophilus Danjuma, ordered compulsory deductions from the salaries of the men and officers at the Bakau barracks, who were responsible for it. Over N168,000 was paid as compensation to the victims whose vehicles and other property were destroyed. Similarly in 1981, Jemibewon, who was then the general officer commanding the army's one division in Kaduna, recommended that soldiers who took part in the Kano rampage in which a police station was sacked, in addition to the numerous vehicles burnt, should be surcharged. And they were.

The general opinion is that the military does not seem to appreciate the full weight of their responsibilities. Says M.I. Jegede, a professor of law: "They do not understand their role as custodians of the law, hence they delight in harassing innocent civilians. Their action is usually unchallenged, little wonder that the civilian is always at their mercy."

Idowu Sobowale of the mass communications department, University of Lagos, says the military-civilian relationship ought to be much better than it is now. He told NEWSWATCH that the military should act "as protectors and not molesters (while) the civilians, on their part, should respect men in uniform."

However, the thinking in military circles is that many of the incidents have been exaggerated, particularly by the press. Abiola's case is cited by military top brass as one such example of exaggeration. It is believed by military authorities that Abiola over-reacted to the assault on his residence.

On 9 February, Abiola was prevented by security agents from travelling to Britain. His passport was seized. By press time 11 February, it could not be established why the newspaper magnate was stopped from travelling out of the country. Ironically, Air Force Corporal Danjuma, who was a key player in the Abiola-air force fracas, was promoted to sergeant, according to unconfirmed reports.

Ajayi also blames the press for blowing Abiola's case out of proportion. He criticised the press for waiting for Abiola's case to happen before focusing real attention on the problem of military harassment of civilians.

The press may have unwittingly played up Abiola's case, but what of the naval men's rampage at Ipaja housing estate and the soldiers' violent attacks on innocent motorists in Oshodi? Both incidents happened in Lagos before Abiola's house was attacked.

NEWSWATCH was informed last week that the top echelons of the military and government are very worried over the recent clashes and embarrassed over the "mad dog" categorisation of the rank and file. Although the military high command has no concrete plans to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, it has, however, directed an intensification of efforts to educate military personnel to change their attitude towards civilians.

/9604

Abuja Probe Uncovers Fraud in Contracts, Payments
34000543a Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English
12 Mar 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Alhaji Ahmadu Anivbassa, the Deputy Commissioner of Police in-charge of finance and administration, Sokoto State Command, yesterday told the Special Military Tribunal on Recovery of Public Property that contracts not executed nor completed were paid for through 37 fictitious payment vouchers in the FCTA.

Giving his evidence, before the tribunal, Alhaji Anivbassa said the contracts were mainly for supply of laterite, road construction, building of teachers quarters and supply of stationeries in Abaji development area of Abuja.

He said however, that on investigation, the laterites were rarely visible, roads not completed and teachers' quarters not completed.

He told the tribunal that when he took one of the accused persons, Adamu Umaru Musa, contractor, to inspect the contracts he carried out, they found out that despite the fact that the teachers' quarters were not completed, payment was made to the accused.

Also, the spreading of laterites on the road was not done by the accused but by another contractor, "Juliana and Christiana," yet payment was made to him.

When Alhaji Anivbassa asked the accused person how he got one of the contracts Adamu Umaru Musa said he bought the contract from an undisclosed person in Zaria, the cheque amounting to 25,000 Naira of which was later traced to the account of one Mr. Boniface Eketelu of Keffi.

Witness also told the tribunal that during the course of his investigation, he traced 16 cheques to the account of the accused, Adamu Musa, but he could only retain six cheques which amounted to 88,374.4 Naira.

Alhaji Anivbassa also told the tribunal that Alhaji Umar Gumel, the development secretary in Abaji awarded eight of the 37 fictitious contracts. He said out of the eight payment vouchers he traced two to his personal account in Suleja.

He told the tribunal that Alhaji Umar Gumel had eight houses, and a farmland but seven of them were built before he joined the FCTA.

He alleged that Alhaji Umar Gumel was owing one Alhaji Umaru Gegere 33,000 Naira before he joined the FCTA but paid the money in cash on assumption of office.

The tribunal was also told that Alhaji Y. T. Aliyu, also a former development secretary in Abaji, awarded 28 out of the 37 fictitious contracts, of which payment was made between May and November 1982, amounting to a total of 251,346.18 Naira.

Also, Yakubu Adnoyi, the former higher technical officer Abaji who was to inspect all jobs before approval for payment, signed three of the fictitious vouchers.

When questioned on why he signed for jobs not executed, Adnoyi said he relied on the assessment of his subordinate.

Alhaji Anivbassa told the tribunal that the accused built a one-storey house in Okehi Local Government of Kwara State and bought a Peugeot 305 while working with the FCTA.

Hearing continues next Monday.

/12913

Survey Finds AIDS Awareness Wanting
34000542a Lagos DAILY TIMES in English
11 Mar 88 p 13

[Text] Only 46 per cent of Nigerians are aware of AIDS even though 40 per cent claimed they are "very concerned" about it, according to a six-month Gallup poll of people's opinions and attitudes to AIDS in 35 countries.

Results of the poll, presented in a paper titled, "Gallup International Survey of Attitudes towards AIDS" at the International Conference on the global impact of the deadly disease holding in London, also indicated that only 10 per cent of Nigerians believed that AIDS is the most urgent health problem facing the country.

Although the study did not seek to compare the results from individual countries, it highlighted that it was only in Nigeria that respondents to the nine-point questionnaire agreed that AIDS sufferers need not be treated with compassion while 85 per cent—the highest in the study—agreed that everyone should have a blood test to see if they had AIDS.

According to the study, in spite of a significant percentage of responses expressing grave concern over AIDS, 50 per cent of the sampled population, however, believed that they did not need to change their behaviour due to the AIDS risk.

/12913

Portugal Concludes Study To Restructure Armed Forces

34420117c Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] The Portuguese Armed Forces have nearly completed a study and plan to restructure and organize the Armed Forces of Sao Tome and Principe, prepared under the bilateral cooperation program.

However, according to a military source in Lusa, only after the agreement is signed by Sao Tome and approved by the political heads of the two countries will we have a clear idea of the magnitude of the sectoral cooperation activities to be undertaken by Portugal in conjunction with the Armed Forces of Sao Tome.

The visit in Portugal by the chief of General Staff of the Sao Tome Armed Forces to attend the General Staff and Command Course at the Institute of Advanced Military Studies was part of the technical and military cooperation program between the two countries. The military contacts by Capt Joao Viegas Bexiga were focused particularly on the areas of organization, training and

administration. Recently Capt Joao Viegas Bexiga visited the Air Force Hospital and the Aviation Medical Center and airport at Base No 1, Ota Air Base No 2 and Tancos Base No 3.

The study and plan requested by Sao Tome was agreed on in 1987, at the same time as an additional protocol on defense was signed as part of the bilateral scientific and technical cooperation agreement.

Portugal has supported Sao Tome and Principe by opening its military training institutions to members of the Sao Tomean armed forces.

In 1987 Portuguese military planes transported food-stuffs and essential goods purchased in Portugal by the Sao Tomean government.

Some military logistic material was offered to Sao Tome and the possibility of setting up a military vehicle driving school in Sao Tome and Principe was mentioned.

In 1985 Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa referred to the expanded military cooperation between his country and Portugal during his official visit to our country.

9805/08309

POLITICAL

ANC To Have Full Diplomatic Recognition in 7 African Countries

34000525b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
16 Mar 88 p 13

[Text] ANC missions are to be afforded full diplomatic status in seven African bloc countries.

According to a recent report quoting the Organisation of African Unity news agency, the Pan African news agency (PANA), Egypt, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Tanzania and Zambia (where the ANC has its headquarters), are to afford ANC missions full diplomatic status.

The only two states which have up until now afforded such recognition to ANC missions are the Soviet Union and India.

According to the report, the move will mean that the ANC will receive virtual recognition as a government-in-exile in these countries, and that its personnel at its various missions will be accorded the full rights normally applicable to diplomats.

Over the past few years the ANC has been making a concerted effort to gain recognition as a government in exile, efforts which culminated at its conference at Arusha in Tanzania last December, which was attended by a large number of diplomatic representatives of states friendly to the ANC.

According to the report there are indications that Canada might become the first Western nation to afford an ANC mission similar status to that being extended by the other states.

/9604

ANC Adopts Criminal, Civil Code

List of Crimes Includes 'Crimes Against Revolution'

34000525a Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
16 Mar 88 p 13

[Text] The ANC intends to establish Nuremberg-type courts to try people for crimes of "apartheid" if it comes to power, according to a document entitled the Criminal and Civil Code of the People of South Africa.

The document, which has been under study in Pretoria for some time, contains a convention for submission to the United Nations and a criminal code which was accepted by the ANC.

The convention lists apartheid as a crime against humanity and a chapter dealing with criminal procedure states that all courts trying crimes against humanity would operate under the principles of the Nuremberg criminal procedure.

It also stated that no statute of limitations would apply in respect of such crimes in keeping with similar provisions in relation to war crimes against humanity—such as was the position with Nazi war criminals.

Article 11 of the convention sets out a long list of apartheid crimes. These include "arbitrary arrest" or "illegal imprisonment" of members of a racial group, denial of the right of "life and liberty" to members of a race group, and the enactment of legislative measures that prevent participation in the political, economic and social life of the country by a race group.

It also includes acts which infringe the "freedom and dignity" of a race group through subjecting them to torture or "cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment."

The ANC's code also makes provision for a number of "crimes against the revolution," which basically includes any act aimed at preventing implementation of the Freedom Charter or any acts aimed at obstructing the so-called liberation struggle."

Listed among crimes in this category are treason, "war treason," conspiracy, espionage, imparting secrets and counterrevolutionary propaganda.

Ironically, terrorism is included as a crime under this section of the code.

The definition given of terrorism is: "Any terrorist act committed against the people of South Africa and the liberation movement, its members or property, thereby endangering life and well-being or property."

"Terrorism shall be understood as any act carried out with the aid of weapons of war against unarmed persons and/or civilians and against non-military installations to achieve objectives which constitute an offence against the provisions of this criminal and civil code."

The code makes provision for capital punishment for "the gravest offences like treason, genocide (listed as a crime against humanity) and terrorism."

The death penalty would be executed by firing squad and "as an exception," by hanging.

In terms of what is set out in the document, the ANC would be responsible for the appointment of all courts, ranging from a "national court, for the trying of serious crimes," down to "camp courts" and "unit tribunal," which apparently perform in ANC camps in Angola or under operational conditions.

The highest court, the national court, would be composed of a chairman and four other members all of "impeccable character and unquestionable loyalty to the ANC."

However, neither this court nor "any other court of the movement" would have the competence or power to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any decision or directive of the ANC's national executive committee, except where litigation necessitated such a process.

The courts provided for are to be appointed either by the ANC's national executive committee, its revolutionary council, regional political committees, or its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

In terms of the code, common law crimes such as murder, rape, robbery, fraud, forgery and blackmail would be crimes under the ANC's code, but provision is also made to include "insult and slander" as an indictable offence.

Appeal against sentence by the national court would be to the ANC's national executive committee or the ANC's president.

Academics asked by the government to comment on the document, came up with a number of criticisms.

Among other things they said it was based on a "form of revolutionary law," and had been drawn up in support of the ANC's aims. It was designed not only to protect the ANC's leaders, but strict adherence to the document would entitle the ANC to "declare almost anyone a criminal."

Under the document the ANC or its organs were set up as "judge, jury and executioners," and it was clear that an independent judiciary would not be tolerated.

Deserters Would Get Death Penalty

34000525a Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
16 Mar 88 p 13

[Text] The criminal code adopted by the ANC also makes provision for the maintenance of discipline in the organisation by listing a number of offences under the heading of "crimes against the organisation."

Included in the category are offences relating to disobedience of orders, failure to fulfil an assigned task, submission of false reports, resistance to the authority of a superior and evasion of personal duties.

According to the code, abandonment or desertion of the movement is also an offence, as are the failure of a member to inform the ANC of facts of importance to it, the giving of false evidence, the abuse of office or official authority and failure to fulfil responsibilities towards the ANC.

Punishment for such offences is not prescribed in the code, but intelligence sources said that for crimes such as desertion, the penalty imposed in known South African cases has been death.

The mechanisms for meting out internal justice in the ANC during the so-called liberation struggle, listed in the document, are regional tribunals (members of which are appointed by the ANC's revolutionary council and confirmed by its national executive committee), district tribunals, camp tribunals, and unit tribunals, which operate down to the level of terrorist groups in the field.

The ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, regional commands, ANC commanders and commissars are responsible for appointing the members of these structures.

/9604

Church Leaders Nationwide Explain Causes of Church-State Tensions

Differences Between Afrikaner, English Churches

34000522 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 25-30 Mar 88 p 8

[The conflict between church and state seems to be intensifying. Threats from belligerent politicians to turbulent priests leave little room for conciliation. Speaking to church leaders around the country, Thandeka Gqubule and Karen Evans get very different explanations for the cause of the clash.]

[Text] As church and state in South Africa lock horns, it appears neither can back off—nor disentangle themselves from confrontation.

Tension has mounted between government podiums and church pulpits—notably since church leaders have stepped into the political space evacuated by recently-banned organisations.

Differences have also sharpened between the main Afrikaans-speaking church, the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk, and the leaders of the largely English-speaking denominations.

Major church leaders interviewed this week confirmed the gravity of the situation, but offered markedly different explanations for its causes.

The intensified conflict has seen the brief arrest of the Archbishop of Cape Town, Desmond Tutu, and Dr Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

It has also produced a "showdown" between Tutu and State President PW Botha, with Botha challenging Tutu's understanding of the role of the church in South Africa. Tutu was warned that if he was "looking for trouble," he "would get it."

Highly-placed sources in church circles have speculated that the timing of the "threat" presages further action against "turbulent priests," and point to simultaneous attacks against them from the NGK.

The Anglican church has reacted angrily to the pressure. In a statement issued after an emergency meeting on Tuesday, the bishops said: "We question the right of the state president to arrogate to himself, as we believe he has done, the right to define what is spiritual or to decide what is valid Christian witness."

The church rallied around its most famous figure, Tutu, saying: "(He) is our father in God, who belongs to us as we belong to him. When you touch our father in God, you touch the children of God."

And Anglican concern is not restricted to local leaders—the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, believes "the South African Government is intent upon isolating church leaders from the churches they represent." As a mark of his disquiet, he has dispatched Bishop Keith Sutton of Lichfield as an envoy to support Tutu and his colleagues.

In their statement after the cancellation of a planned meeting with NGK leaders the Anglican bishops said: "We believe the NGK and the government have launched a carefully-planned attack on Archbishop Desmond and Rev Boesak, which is aimed at portraying them as Marxists and isolating them from their churches as a prelude to state action against them."

"We must tell the NGK and the government—you will not split the leadership of the Anglican church."

"If action is taken against Desmond Tutu and Allan Boesak for their witness to the gospel, it will be an attack on the church of Christ and will precipitate a major church-state confrontation," the bishops added.

The general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Reverend Frank Chikane, has lent weight to the Anglican position, arguing that "the NGK has not come out against apartheid. They have attempted to provide a theological justification for apartheid. If they denounced apartheid, they would weaken the government's Afrikaner base incredibly. We hoped they would do that."

Yet the NGK is unapologetic about its criticism of "political priests." Moderator Professor Johan Heyns told the WEEKLY MAIL that although he hoped the meeting with the Anglicans could be revived—and has

issued a further invitation in this regard—he regarded the recent actions as "not being in accordance with what a church leader should say. We are not politicians."

"They think they are the only representatives of the church, but there are other churches with different views. Botha and 80 percent of his cabinet are members of the NGK," he said.

Heyns did not object to protest action per se, saying "It is according to church doctrine to exercise prophetic callings and to criticise a government in conflict with the scriptures."

However, marching in the vicinity of parliament was against the law—"a law not only typical of South Africa." Tutu and Boesak were breaking the law, he said, "and I'm sure they knew it."

Heyns' views are supported by a recent report by the NGK General Synodical Commission.

Tacit support for criticism of Tutu and Boesak came from Bishop Isaac Mokoena, president of United Christian Action, representing the "independent" churches.

He told the WEEKLY MAIL: "It is unfortunate that the mainstream churches have departed from the prophetic voice of the gospel of reconciliation. It has gone out to identify with revolutionary groups, radicals...the result is there is bound to be further confrontation between the church and the state."

Repeated attempts to obtain comment from Bishop Barnabas Kekganyana of the Zionist Christian Church, the largest of the "independents," met with no success.

Methodist and Anglican leaders were unflinching in their support of the politically-committed clerics.

Dr Khoza Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church, believes "the state is playing its usual game of divide-and-rule—this time with church leaders and their flocks."

Mgojo said Methodists "will not allow ourselves to be separated from our people."

Cape Town's Catholic Archbishop, Stephen Naidoo, said it is "a great pity if men of courage (like Tutu and Boesak) are penalised because they have the strength to question fundamental evils in our society."

The mainstream churches are anticipating a government clampdown on their protest initiatives.

This notwithstanding, the events of the last 3 weeks have united these churches and mobilised leaders. They have pledged to continue "in the spirit of Luke, Chapter 4, verse 18"—where Jesus demands that the duty of the Christian is to help the oppressed and set prisoners free.

Catholic Church First in Opposition to Apartheid
34000522 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in
English 25-30 Mar 88 p 8

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] Any government which refuses to recognise human rights or acts in violation of them would not only fail in its duty—its decrees would be wholly lacking in binding force.

Radical words by a "political priest"? Maybe—but in this case the priest was Pope John XXIII and he was writing an encyclical (a letter by the pope to the church) 25 years ago.

His encyclical "Pacem in terris" (Peace on earth) is typical of the Catholic church documents which support the involvement of the church—priests and laity—in sociopolitical issues.

In fact, according to theologians interviewed this week, the church not only allows such involvement, it is seen as part of the duty of a Christian to work for justice.

For example, the world synod of Catholic bishops said in a 1971 document entitled "Justice in the world": "...Action on behalf of justice and participation in the transformation of the World fully appear to us as a constitutive dimension of the preaching of the Gospel, or, in other words, of the Church's Mission for the redemption of the human race and its liberation from every oppressive situation."

The Anglican church's most authoritative voice comes from the Lambeth Conference, a 10-yearly gathering of bishops from every country where there is an Anglican presence.

The 1978 Lambeth conference report called "What is the church for?" commented: "We...believe that it is a legitimate—even an obligatory—extension of Christ's compassion that Christians involve themselves with others in the quest for better social and economic structures. We have no doubt that, like Christ and in his name, the church today should take its stand alongside the deprived, the disadvantaged, and the oppressed, in the strong solidarity of love."

President of the Methodist church, Khoza Mgojo, said that right from the time of the birth of Methodism it had been involved in the social and political issues of the day.

Mgojo, a theologian lecturing at the Federal Theological Seminary, Pietermaritzburg, said: "In being involved in these matters we are being faithful to the call of the gospel."

"We just have to look at the words of Jesus when he began his ministry—call it his statement of intent if you like. He says, 'The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because He has chosen me to bring good news to the poor, to liberate captives...to set the oppressed free'."

Mgojo and other theologians say there is no shortage of theological backing for the position taken by leaders of the South African Council of Churches members and of the Catholic church—that the church is obliged to be involved in and speak out on socio-political issues.

Catholic priest Albert Nolan says he believes the problem lies in the fact that so many church members are ignorant of this strong theological backing.

"The people don't know about it and many priests do not preach about it. No wonder the social teachings of the church have been described as 'our best-kept secret'; but of course some people prefer to keep themselves ignorant of such challenges."

"Our position is that neither the church nor religion nor God can be excluded from any area of life—from marriage, sport, entertainment, politics.

"Perhaps the most serious sins are being committed in politics but the state president says in effect we as church cannot speak about this sin."

Fellow Catholic theologian Bernard Connor says the idea that the "work" of the church was only to "save souls" is "an individualistic spirituality which resulted from the narrow thrust of the church over several hundreds years.

"The Catholic church realised that it was a blind alley and the Second Vatican Council helped get us out of it. But there are still some honest people who are confused about the issue and one must feel sympathy with them."

The Catholic church in South Africa began speaking out against social injustices in this country in about 1947 when the Bishops' Conference was formed, which gave them a united voice for the first time.

The following year the National Party came to power and began passing legislation which appeared increasingly unjust to the bishops and so their opposition increased.

In 1954 Catholic schools were threatened through the Bantu Education Act, and this galvanised the bishops into even more critical statements—for the first time they felt they and the church were under direct attack.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s the bishops were further strengthened by the proclamation of the teachings of the Vatican Council which stressed it was the duty of Christians to work for peace and justice. Coupled with this was the growing "blackness" of the church—the

appointment of black bishops and the awareness that the overwhelming majority of church members were black and therefore suffering the injustices of apartheid.

Other churches were affected. In the 1950's, the Methodist church "seriously entertained a resolution to split along racial lines," according to Cape Town University head of religious studies, Charles Villa-Vilencio.

According to Methodist church historian Stanley Mogoba "speaking out" is a basic Christian duty.

He says the founder of his church, John Wesley, was a strong opponent of slavery and taught that the church cannot be excluded from any area of life: "Everyone in the church has a moral responsibility to proclaim the will of God in every part of life."

"We do not want to be involved in party politics, but if any given party violates this will, then we have a duty to speak out and proclaim what we believe is the judgement of God in the issue."

Leading Cleric Writes Commentary
34000522 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 25-30 Mar 88 p 9

[The church is under attack for resisting the government. But can the church do anything else, asks leading cleric Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa in a special commentary written for WEEKLY MAIL]

[Text] On 24 February the Botha regime dealt what was meant to be a coup de grace to peaceful, democratic organisations. That action so incensed church leaders that they issued an uncharacteristically strong statement.

In part, it read:

"We urge the oppressed to intensify the struggle for justice and peace in accordance with the Gospel and we encourage them not to lose hope, for victory against evil in this world is guaranteed by our Lord. For our part, we commit ourselves to exploring every possible avenue for continuing to carry out the activities which have been banned in so far as we believe they are mandated by the Gospel.

To add substance to their words, over 150 clergymen and supporters staged a demonstration in Cape Town on 1 March. The South African "Security Forces" acted in the only way they know.

Apart from the usual luminaries, like Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak, Archbishop Steve Naidoo and the Reverend Frank Chikane, many other prominent church leaders participated in the march.

A few days after the episode, a broad-based community coordinating committee (formed to defend democracy) was established in Cape Town. Predictably, the government banned its launch.

Since then there have been dark hints of an impending state-church conflict. One is however, uncertain about the nature of the conflict. Are we talking about a clash of fundamental values of doctrine?

If that is so there is indeed sufficient ground for a church-state confrontation. Apartheid does offend against the basic tenets of Christianity, civilization and humanity.

But if the much-feared conflict merely refers to the church's response to occasional excesses or misdeeds committed by the government or its agencies, one is not sure to what extent there is a real confrontation.

Many governments do from time to time offend against morality. But it is only when there is disagreement in principle that one can speak of a conflict between church and state.

Recent state actions have exacerbated a situation already poisoned by apartheid. The declaration of the national State of Emergency, the detentions of thousands of innocent people and children was denounced as an assault on human rights.

The criminalisation of practically all forms of peaceful resistance against apartheid shattered many church leaders. The banning of peaceful community organisations and their leaders was the final straw.

Church leaders felt they could no longer confine themselves to the four walls of the sanctuary. They had to demonstrate their total rejection of a system that was fundamentally immoral and by implication, illegitimate.

In the heat of the exchange there have been hysterical and sanctimonious accusations and counteraccusations. The Tutus and Boesaks have been lambasted for "promoting" what is labelled as "the kingdom proposed by the ANC and the South African Communist Party....

They and those who share their viewpoints have been threatened with arrest, prison, restrictions and worse. "Tow the line or else..." is the latest government threat against churches who oppose apartheid.

It is a lie that the government only acts against so-called political priests.

The government is in a quandary. It still prides itself in being Christian. And yet it cannot tolerate a civilised and democratic expression of dissent.

The churches, by virtue of their beliefs and teachings are part of the Judaeo-Christian tradition. To be seen to be persecuting or fighting the church is both short-sighted as well as bad politics.

So what does the government do? It has one option: to go for the soft targets. It does that by isolating individual church leaders from the church, branding them "political priests" or worse and vilifying them as enemies of the state.

It virtually condemns them as heretics.

This leads us to the heart of the matter: who decides what is theological or evangelisation? Who has the authority to call a priest to order when he has gone beyond acceptable bounds?

It is common cause that the government has been conducting a campaign against churches critical of apartheid. It prefers churches or leaders who are tame, pliable and even supportive of the status quo.

Hence the looming conflict between church and state.

To the best of our knowledge, it is the church's duty to discipline a theologian or pastor who preaches heresy or propagates doctrine that is harmful to good morals and common good.

What the real church of Jesus Christ is saying that we can no longer allow the Hitlers, Mussolinis and imperialists of this world to misuse the church for their own political and selfish ends.

It is the church's duty to protect and promote fundamental values of morality. The church has the authority to make pronouncement on the state's public actions, especially when these are immoral or pernicious to the common good. If the church ceases to be a conscience of society or allows itself to be co-opted it has no right to exist.

Let us not be fooled into believing that the Tutus and Boesaks have a hidden agenda. An attack on them is an attack on the church of Jesus Christ.

The leadership of the Church of the Province must be commended for taking the only sensible step. They have defended the right of the church to be the church and not a plaything of the politicians. They have seen through the tricks of the government and have accordingly rallied around their metropolitan, the indomitable Archbishop Tutu.

Granted not everyone will agree with the leadership styles of the Tutus and Boesaks. But they have, over the years, promoted the credibility and relevance of the church in South Africa.

As everybody agrees, the church is about the only organisation which still has some space to promote the struggle for justice, peace and reconciliation. Dare the church betray its vocation in order to ingratiate itself with Caesar?

Professor on Divided Church

34000522 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 25-30 Mar 88 p 9

[Article by Carmel Rickard]

[Text] "Apocalyptic" statements about major confrontations looming between the church and the state are "nonsense," says Charles Villa-Vicencio, professor of religious studies at the University of Cape Town.

Villa-Vicencio says the real struggle facing the church is not the gap between the state and the church, but rather divisions within the church.

He sees these divisions as between those who have been socialised into believing that it is not the primary task of the church to involve itself in socio-political issues, and those "who are faithful to the dangerous memory of the radical gospel which calls us to be obedient to the gospel alone."

He acknowledges there are other groups within the church which are even more conservative and believe the church should not be involved in socio-political issues at all.

Of these groups he says, "Obviously there is plenty of theological support for the church to be involved in such matters and which obliges the church to stand up.

"But historically and institutionally the church has not engaged itself in the forefront of the political struggle. It has intervened only in emergencies such as when other organisations are silenced. However, they are in the minority.

Villa-Vicencio—whose book on the subject is due out in June—describes the "English" churches as "strong on protest and incredibly weak on resistance."

"So many churches have a marvelous track record of hard-hitting resolutions but they are paralysed on the question of translating this into practise. As far as I can see this is the most serious question facing the churches: there will be skirmishes, but it would be a serious mistake if we think Tutu and other church leaders are representative of the feeling of the majority in their churches.

"I think we are seeing an explicit struggle for the soul of the church between those who speak critically but who practise a 'theology of realism' and have become in effect a 'domesticated church,' serving the needs of the status

quo—and those who are faithful to 'the dangerous memory' of the radical gospel preached by Christ, which calls us to be obedient to the gospel alone."

New SACBC Secretary General on Church's Role
34000522 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 18-24 Mar 88 p 17

[SACBC secretary-general Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa completes his term of office. His successor, Brother Jude, speaks to VUSI GUNENE about the church and its role in South Africa.]

[Text] The incoming secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference believes he is taking up his new position at a time of unprecedented conflict between church and state—and that the duty of the church is "not to backtrack."

Brother Jude, who takes over from Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa at the beginning of next month, told the *WEEKLY MAIL*: "The church has been accused of meddling with politics. But we believe it is Christ's teaching to get involved in issues affecting the society.

"The church is not there to exercise political power but has a duty to call to order what is going on in the society."

The new secretary-general is inheriting a position which has been politically-charged in the past; and he is replacing a man who has played a memorable role in the involvement of the Catholic church in the political aspirations of its devotees. How does he feel about stepping into Mkhatshwa's shoes?

Speaking from his office at the Sacred Heart primary school in Johannesburg, the soft-spoken Brother Jude said his appointment was a great challenge, especially in view of the charisma of the previous incumbent.

"Following Smangaliso's footsteps certainly is difficult. He has been able to bring things to the fore, and the way he dealt with people makes him a very special person."

Asked if he would follow Mkhatshwa's approach, he said: "That is very difficult. When one takes up a new appointment, one usually goes there with characteristics and talents. I think I will (keep his approach) as far as I am able.

"The values we strive for are the same, but how we are going to achieve them depends upon our personalities. He has set a high standard and it will be very difficult to try and emulate him."

He said the SACBC is working on a new programme called the "community serving humanity," which constituted the pastoral plan of the church for the coming years.

An educationist for many years, Brother Jude was born in 1939 in Cape Town and joined the Marist Brothers congregation in 1959. He graduated from Natal University, after specialising in physics and chemistry, and did his initial training with the Brothers in Australia.

He taught at Sacred Heart High in Observatory, and was later appointed principal of Marist Brothers. He was subsequently charged with responsibility for Marist Brothers countrywide.

He was among the initiators of the concept of open schools, and was chosen to negotiate with the authorities on the question on behalf of Catholic schools.

Since 1985 Brother Jude has been director of the Catholic Institute of Education, a body set by the SACBC. He said he was leaving the educational arena "with a certain degree of sorrow."

Asked about Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok's attacks on church leaders, Brother Jude said he found it "very arrogant on the part of the Minister to be telling the church leaders and the church as a whole what the message of Christ is.

"The church does not need the ANC or anybody else to hear what the logical teachings of Christ are. The government has made the ANC out as a 'terrorist organisation' and are trying to create the impression that the church is under the organisation's control, which I find ridiculous."

He added: "The church has no option but to continue and suffer all the consequences. We know that if you speak on behalf of the oppressed, then it is inevitable you will suffer."

Brother Jude said the banning of organisations by the authorities would not stop the determination of people to work towards their freedom: "The desire for and the idea of freedom is in the minds of the people. I believe it is going to come and there is no way the government can stop that."

Regarding the announcement of the imminent execution of the "Sharpeville Six," he said he found it "mind-boggling to think that they cannot be given a reprieve. We live in a society in which death sentences have become a way of life.

"Despite representations made to the State President by both local and international communities for clemency, it does seem that all that has fallen on deaf ears."

Brother Jude added that the future of the Catholic-backed NEW NATION newspaper looked bleak. "The government is not prepared for any opposition despite that fact that they play with words, such as saying they are prepared to negotiate.

"The situation is getting tighter and tighter. The government is the biggest proponent of violence in the country and is trying to put the blame on the people. The government fears opposition whereas on the other hand it talks of protecting its people.

"The NEW NATION has been reflecting the aspirations and needs of its readers. It seems to me the authorities think black people are not capable of thinking for themselves—and that the NEW NATION is reporting things that are not true."

/9604

Economic Factors Cited as Having Important Role in Recent Crackdown

34000517a London *AFRICA ANALYSIS* in English
4 Mar 88 p 7

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] Johannesburg. Economic factors lie at the root of President PW Botha's confident crackdown on anti-apartheid opposition groups, which also served the short-term aim of briefly bolstering the sagging hopes of his National Party in the two rural Transvaal by-elections this week.

The precise timing of the action was dictated by the elections at Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, but it has been anticipated for some time and was not unexpected. However, although widely mooted as such, this was not the reaction of a frightened, defensive government. Botha's advisers are well aware that the vocal opposition groups, for all their high public profile, are, for the most part, neither well organised nor strategically placed enough to pose any serious threat to the established order.

The possible exception is the Congress of South African trade Unions and some of its affiliated unions. But, even here, the number of organised workers is relatively small—under 20 percent of the workforce—and the trend, encouraged by the government, has been away from turning the trade unions into an independent political force. The affiliation of Cosatu to the United Democratic Front and the controversial adoption of the Freedom Charter of the ANC were two steps in this direction. Botha's advisers, correctly it would seem, assessed that the time was ripe to clamp down on the remaining 'workerist' elements in the trade unions and that they could do so without much danger of reaction from the union movement.

Botha's basic dilemma is that, in responding to economic pressures and launching his privatisation programme, he has stepped into a political minefield. In common with other such programmes around the world—the British experience, under prime minister Margaret Thatcher, is seen as the best model—the South African sale of its substantial state holdings is an attempt

to revitalise the economy by injecting private capital and increasing levels of productivity. In simple terms, however, this means fewer jobs—and in industries which have traditionally been used to mop up white unemployment and to guarantee 'minimum civilised wages' to even the unskilled and semi-literate, provided they were classified 'white.'

The fact that the privatisation programme—Alusaf, the R500m aluminium smelting company is first on the list—will also certainly mean job losses among the very sections of the white population which have traditionally made up the backbone of the National Party, has not yet become a public issue. If and when it does, Botha does not want it to precipitate a stampede into the ranks of the organised ultra-Right such as the Conservative Party or the *Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging* (AWB or Afrikaner Resistance Movement). His advisers have to devise means of keeping the loyalty of substantial numbers of these white workers while simultaneously abandoning them economically.

While the ultra-Right, with its organisational tradition and links with the armed services and police, constitutes a potentially greater threat to Botha at the moment than any of the anti-apartheid groupings. Pretoria is not seriously concerned. The business community, a traditional Afrikaner bogeyman, is in general supportive of the government, and the liberal opposition in the form of the Progressive Federal Party has fallen into line, accepting the tricameral parliament and even aspects of censorship. Confident of his control, supported by defence minister, General Magnus Malan, of the army and the security apparatus, Botha can confidently project himself and his party as the only way forward for the present system.

Even the Bophuthatswana coup fiasco, while it has created public relations problems internationally, has helped. The quick military response reassured many white wavers and, at the same time, underscored to any ambitious 'homelands' army officers or politicians the futility of making any move without Pretoria's say-so.

/12913

Stoffel van der Merwe Discusses Government's Reform Strategies

34000524a Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 18 Mar 88 p 68

[Interview with Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning and Information Stoffel van der Merwe; date and place not given]

[Text] Deputy Minister of Constitutional Planning and Information, Stoffel van der Merwe, has been appointed Minister of Information from 1 April. He talks to the FM about government's reform strategies.

[FM]: Does government's economic reform initiative mean political reform has been ditched for the time being?

Van der Merwe: It must be appreciated that reform is not even-paced and that we need socio-economic reform as well as political reform. Also bear in mind that the major political reforms announced so far have to be digested and implemented. This limits our ability to generate new reforms. The phase of political reform we are now facing is such that it is increasingly important to get cooperation from other groups involved. This has not been forthcoming, particularly in the case of the National Council (NC). The time arrives when one says (to black leaders and other critics): "We have been doing our bit to promote reform. What have you done?"

[FM]: What has happened to the NC?

[Van der Merwe]: Everyone talks about government's NC initiative, but who has done anything to promote it? It's not that we can't go ahead unilaterally and work out a new political system for SA, but it would be so much better if we could get cooperation. The NC is the next step in the reform process.

[FM]: Will the NC Bill be passed this year?

[Van der Merwe]: I don't want to commit myself. It's a matter of timing. It's no use trying to get the NC off the ground unless there is a climate conducive to participation. But one needs not necessarily see 100 percent as the only pass mark. We may consider participation in the NC which is less than perfect, but which is sufficient to get it under way so that it can build its own legitimacy in time. But it needs that minimum of legitimacy so that it at least receives a pass mark if not a distinction.

[FM]: Some leaders in extra-parliamentary groups who were starting to debate the possibility of participating in government-created structures will almost certainly reconsider after the latest restrictions on those groups. Won't this make it more difficult for the people with whom you wish to cooperate to come forward and talk to you?

[Van der Merwe]: In our assessment, that voice was not going to win the day. We assumed that the extra-parliamentary groups would campaign for a boycott of the municipal elections later this year. We believe there are many blacks who want to take part in the elections, but who may have been prevented from doing so by the boycotters. By restricting these groups, we have freed people to participate. The restrictions are, therefore, a move to get reform going. The groups were also dovetailing with ANC views on rejecting negotiation under any circumstances. In that light, there was no future for negotiation. Most whites have accepted that power in white hands alone is not sustainable and have moved towards power-sharing with other groups. The move was seen by some blacks as a slide towards black government,

a surrender movement. There was, therefore, no inclination to negotiate. Even those blacks who accepted the need for a shared government were too scared to come forward. Government's security action—including the latest restrictions, the State of Emergency, the press regulations and the external action in Angola—are meant to send out signals to show that we are prepared to go to a certain point in the move towards power-sharing and no further.

We are saying to those who now refuse to negotiate that if they want to have a part of the power, they are going to have to compromise. That is why these latest restrictions are not counter to reform.

[FM]: Were the latest restrictions aimed specifically at countering a boycott of the October elections?

[Van der Merwe]: It was an important consideration, but not the only one. The wider consideration was to normalise the political climate so that we can get proper negotiations under way and so that the political process can develop in the normal way. The elections are obviously part of this.

/9604

Marais: HNP To Supplant CP as Only Legitimate Right-Wing Party
34000517c Johannesburg THE STAR in English
23 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Esmare van der Merwe]

[Text] Political significance would be regained by the Herstigte Nasionale Party because the Conservative Party was gradually moderating its convictions to broaden its power base, HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais said yesterday.

He told the Johannesburg Press Club that the CP was a loose right-wing coalition and not a closely knit unity.

It was a retarded National Party still adhering to the NP sports policy and its policy of partition.

"But the HNP is patient. As the CP moves to the centre of the political spectrum the HNP will regain its role as the only right-wing party in South African politics."

The HNP was the only credible political party in South Africa, Mr Marais said. Both the NP and the CP had broken too many promises and were "socially and morally corrupt."

Mr Marais predicted a severe clash between the CP and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche's recent warning that there was no room for moderate politics in South Africa was not aimed at the NP but at the CP.

The AWB "wants to get rid of its CP ties and establish its own identity."

A "durable relationship" between the CP and the AWB was impossible, Mr Marais said.

/12913

Heunis Demands Non-Violence Before NP Talks to ANC

34010043c Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
18 Feb 88 p 13

[Text] The assertion by KP [Conservative Party] leader Dr Andries Treurnicht that the NP [National Party] is prepared to invite the ANC to the negotiating table without it having to renounce violence, is simply not true. If it were true, the government would have legalized the ANC.

This is what Mr Chris Heunis, minister of political development and planning, stated yesterday to DIE BURGER.

Not Prepared

Mr Heunis, who commented on an address that Dr Treurnicht delivered in Randfontein the night before last, said the government's position is on record that, in regard to internal political discussions and negotiations, it will only negotiate with people who seek peaceful solutions.

The government's position remains unchanged that the ANC and any other organization can come to the negotiating table only on that basis. The government is not prepared to make violence an option in South Africa.

In reference to Dr Treurnicht's assertion that the NP wishes to make the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] a terrorist organization, Mr Heunis said that the NP does not make anyone a terrorist. People and organizations make terrorists of themselves by their goals, actions and methods of operation.

13238/9274

New Grouping Formed in Eastern Cape To Fill Opposition Vacuum

34000524b Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 25-30 Mar 88 p 5

[Article by Edyth Bulbring]

[Text] A regional structure was formed in the Eastern Cape at the weekend to fill the vacuum created by the effective banning of the United Democratic Front and other organisations.

Representatives from 17 organisations and from seven Eastern Cape towns met in secret to discuss ideas on coordinating the activities of anti-apartheid organisations.

Participants unanimously decided to form a new committee—the Eastern Cape Special Committee against Repression.

Immediate aims are to campaign against the bannings of the 17 organisations and the October municipal elections. It will campaign for the lifting of the State of Emergency and the release of all detainees and political prisoners.

Long-term demands of the committee include the unbanning of the African National Congress and all other banned organisations, the scrapping of discriminatory legislation and the implementation of a non-racial and democratic South Africa.

A representative of the five-person committee emphasised that those working towards a non-racial and democratic South Africa were not prepared to be forced underground and would continue to work publicly.

The coordinating committee will establish local contact committees representing youth, student and women's organisations in each town in the Eastern Cape.

79604

New Buildings for NIS, SAP Counter Insurgency Unit

34000517b Johannesburg THE STAR (metro) in English 23 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] An R11.3 million new building to house the SA Police Counter Insurgency Unit (COIN) in Pretoria North will be started this year.

A total of R6 million has been set aside in the 1988/1989 budget to build new dormitories and ablution blocks for the building.

Details were given in the Department of Public Works building programme for 1988/1989.

Other large expenditures on public buildings in Pretoria in 1988/1989 include a further R29.53 million on the R73.35 million new building to house the Commission for Administration.

A further R5.24 million will be spent on the R58 million building for the National Intelligence Service (NIS). This was approved last year.

Restoration including repairs and renovations to the Union Buildings, will absorb R4.42 million of State funds.

The project will eventually cost R7.5 million.

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ECONOMIC

Fall Off in Gold Exploration Has Detimental Effect

34000544a Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
16 Mar 88 p 16

[Article by Tom Hood]

[Text] Gold production has plunged by 40 percent from 1,000 tons to 605 tons a year in the last 18 years—a drop equal to wiping out two of the country's greatest gold-fields, the West Wits Line and the Free State mines.

And this, say two researchers, means a loss of \$36 billion in earnings which, had it been avoided, would have meant an economy "immeasurably stronger" and the country "a better and happier place in which to live."

Mr David Gleason, a leading gold analyst, and Mr Chris von Christierson, managing director of Southern Prospecting, say in a controversial report in LEADERSHIP magazine the mining industry would have served the country better had it maintained its share of world production.

The industry could have maintained this share had it sustained the exploration drive at high levels in the 30 years since the mid-50s, they claim.

They argue that holders of mineral rights must be compelled to explore and define them. "They must not be allowed to sit on them indefinitely, as so often happened in the past."

Often ownership of mineral rights to private land were acquired in the distant past by a mining company and since there was no financial burden in holding the rights ad infinitum, there was no urgency to prospect or evaluate these holdings.

With reserves being depleted faster than they are being replaced, the industry is in "the painful process of going out of business."

The average grade of ore has also fallen from 13.28 grams a ton in 1970 to 5.28 grams in 1987—a 60 percent decline.

On the basis of the current average grade, the industry needs to discover and prove a total of about 108 million tons of reserves each year.

But the major factor inhibiting exploration is financial. South African investors are grossly underinvested in exploration, say the researchers.

Only R30 million was raised last year from the investing public on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange for exploration compared with the equivalent of R1 billion in Australia.

"Quite simply far more money needs to be channelled into exploration by the mining houses, institutions and investors.

Yet South African exploration in the past had the highest success: expenditure ratio compared with competitor countries.

But the Government must now seriously consider stimulating exploration in a way similar to the Canadian tax system. In Australia, moreover, there is no tax on gold mining.

Without changes to the mining taxation system, such as making available tax shields for the non-contiguous mining areas, it may well prove too onerous and risky to open new mines.

Mining executives must also be certain that Government understood the problems and that the industry's labour force, and particularly its leaders, understood the critical nature of the issue.

Investors could minimise the high risk of exploration through spreading risk geographically and over prospects with different maturities, by investing in areas of good potential, backing sound management and seeking out mining house involvement, say the researchers.

They conclude: "Never mind the Margo Commission: We are faced with a near-calamitous situation. Only courageous action will rescue us."

"Only through such accommodation will the South African mining industry arrest the decline in production over the long term and all the economic consequences for the country that go with it."

"It is essential that South Africa's mineral rights be turned to account."

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Minister of Finances Announces More Help for Small, Medium Businesses

34000544b Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
27 Mar 88 p 11

[Text] The development of small business was playing an important role in the economy as a means to growth and job creation, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said yesterday.

He said over the past few years several organisations had been developed and other actions had been taken to stimulate small business.

One of the organisations was the Small Business Development Corporation (SBDC) which was founded a few years ago. It was financed jointly by the private sector and the State with private shareholders in a majority on the board.

Since the SBDC concentrated exclusively on small business it had to provide financial assistance at low interest rates and to assist it in this the State provided finance in the form of interest subsidies, special funds for job creation and contributions to the Small Business Credit Guarantee Fund. In 1987/1988 this amounted to nearly R30 million.

A further R13.5 million was voted during the past financial year for the purpose of subsidising interest rates so the SBDC could raise capital on the capital market by way of stocks guaranteed by the State.

Further finance could be obtained by the SBDC by way of loans from the Development Bank of Southern Africa but this source of funding was limited by the higher interest rates which were generally charged.

These were higher in comparison with the SBDC's own lending rate for its clients who frequently were small beginners who could only be established at low rates of interest.

He said the Industrial Development Corporation had recently announced that it would also finance small and medium-sized undertakings at low interest rates, although this would be restricted to industrial enterprises that were export orientated or import replacing. The creation of jobs would also be taken into account.

It was also possible that funds accruing to the IDC from its privatisation exercise would be provided on special conditions to the SBDC for small business development.

The State had also contributed R6.3 million to the small business institutes that had been established to provide consultation and advisory services to the small business sector.

He said small industries also received help by way of the regional industrial development policy in the form of subsidies on interest, rent, transport etc. For very small undertakings, so-called infant ones, there was assistance in the form of a simplified wage packet which in effect was subsidy on wages plus a surcharge of 20 percent.

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Analysts Predict Manufacturing Boom Will Continue Unabated

34000544c Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Mar 88 p 19

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text] The boom in the manufacturing industry, which is proving to be the backbone of the current economic upswing, picked up steam on almost all fronts in 1987—a trend which is expected to continue during 1988.

Figures released by the Central Statistical Services last week showed that the physical volume of manufacturing production during 1987 was 3.1 percent higher than that for 1986.

The comparative increase from 1985 to 1986 was a mere 0.6 percent and during 1985 production declined by 5.1 percent. There is widespread optimism that the upward trend, that started in earnest during the second quarter of 1986, could extend well into 1988.

Says an economist at a major financial institution: "As private consumption expenditure increases, wholesalers, retailers and suppliers will continue gearing up towards even higher rises in demand and we could see healthy increases in manufacturing production."

Rise Forecast

Generally analysts forecast a rise in production of around 3 percent, with some sectors growing in excess of 5 percent.

The Econometric research institute is forecasting that production will rise by 2.7 percent in 1988, after reaching a peak of 4.8 percent during the second quarter of the year.

During 1987 the largest increases were recorded in the beverage, tobacco, electrical machinery and motor vehicle sectors, all evidence of the renewed spending power of the South African consumer.

In the latest edition of QUARTERLY ECONOMIC OUTLOOK, stockbrokers Menell, Jack Hyman, Rosenberg suggest that, in the face of a decline in the formal retail sector, much of the growth in manufacturing industries could be ascribed to the dynamic growth of the black informal sector.

"Since manufacturing exports were not increasing, the disparity between growth in manufacturing and retail sales could be attributed to some leakage in the distribution network.

"A portion of what was being produced was not finding its way into the formal sector. This suggested that the oft-quoted increase in importance of the informal black economy was not a myth," the stockbrokers write.

Further evidence of the renewed strength of companies in the manufacturing sector is a substantial pick-up in the utilisation of production capacity.

In the third quarter of 1987, the percentage utilisation reached 80.6 percent compared with 77.2 percent in the second quarter of 1986.

In some semi-durable sectors utilisation reached 85 percent in the third quarter of 1987, which bodes well for renewed investment in that area, especially if an increase in consumer spending materialises.

The increase in capacity utilisation has been of a magnitude sufficiently substantial to induce some manufacturers to increase their investment in plant and machinery, as evident by a slight pick-up in the level of gross fixed investment in the second half of 1987. There has also been a small element of stock replenishment.

All these elements have worked themselves through to better financial performances of most companies in the sector—the net profit of firms for the third quarter of 1987 increased by 25.1 percent compared with the corresponding period in 1986, according to Central Statistics.

Profits Up

Increases occurred in 21 of the 27 manufacturing major groups with the largest increases recorded in the food, paper and motor vehicle sectors.

Profits are expected to show even higher increases in the coming months as the value of sales continue to rise in October last year with preliminary figures showing total sales up by 13.5 percent compared to October 1986.

A number of factors could, however, impact negatively on these figures, although the effect is likely to be minimal. Interest rate payments could be pushed up as a result of the recent increases in money market and prime lending rates and reverse the trend of last year's third quarter, when manufacturing firms paid 18.3 percent less interest than in the same period of 1986.

Furthermore, unit labour costs are soaring, as wage increases are rising more rapidly than physical production volumes—the index of unit cost has risen from 11 percent at the end of 1986 to 11.4 percent in September 1987.

All in all, however, manufacturers can look forward to a prosperous 1988, which could also finally work its way through to higher employment levels in the industry.

The number of employees in the sector has remained virtually unchanged over a year and the only good news was that the livelier business conditions have put a stop to the retrenchment of workers.

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Government Employs 16 Percent of Population
34000544d Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
24 Mar 88 p 10

[Text] Cape Town—One of every 17 South Africans is directly or indirectly employed by the government, according to figures in the annual report of the Commission for Administration.

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, quotes government pay roll statistics for 30 September 1987.

This shows that of the estimated total population of 29,025,000 people, 10,459,000 are economically active.

Of these, 16 percent or 1,679,000 people are employed by the government, including the staff of the self-governing territories, parastatal institutions, arts councils, Parks Board, Parliament, universities and Technikons.

Those in government employ are 47.5 percent Black, 36.8 percent White, 12.4 percent Coloured and 3.3 percent Indian.

Another breakdown of the 1,679,000 people in state employ shows that 198,980 are employed by SA Transport Services, 97,020 by the Post Office, 255,409 by local authorities, 180,985 by public corporations, and 3,144 by Agricultural control boards.

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SOCIAL

Right-Wing White Union Recruiting White Employers
34000519b Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] The White Workers' Union (WWU), a general workers' union with right-wing political links, is breaking new ground by recruiting white employers into its ranks.

A special association has been formed to provide industrial relations advice to white small businessmen threatened by black unions.

"Quite a few" white businessmen have already joined the newly formed Small Business Association, general secretary Mr At Venter said yesterday.

The association would advise white entrepreneurs who were "very vulnerable against black unions" on labour relations. It would also assist employers in their negotiations with "intimidating" black unions.

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Moves To Organize Black Farmworkers Face Pitfalls

Farm Workers Unions 'Long Overdue'
34000523 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
8 Mar 88 p 13

[Article by Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau]

[Text] South Africa's two largest trade union organisations have begun to plough the fertile fields of the country's black agricultural sector—but the harvest promises to be slow in coming.

Last week the National Union of Farmworkers was formed under the umbrella of Nactu (the National Council of Trade Unions).

This week Cosatu (Congress of SA Trade Unions), ideologically at odds with Nactu, revived its own, dormant, National Union of Farm and Agricultural workers of SA (Nufasa).

This brings to at least six the number of unions and similar bodies either involved peripherally with, or devoted to, the cause of South Africa's estimated 1,3 million farm workers.

Terribly Dangerous

The entry of the giant union groupings into the sector was bemoaned by one labour expert as "terribly dangerous," but welcomed as "indispensable" by another.

Professor Dawie de Villiers, Associate Director of Labour Relations at Unisa's School of Business Leadership, holds the former view, being convinced that the large, urban-based unions have little understanding of the conditions prevailing on farms.

"The unions will have to take into account the practical consequences of labour action. Forcing farms into a capitalist system ignores the fact that farmer and farm worker rely on one another for all sorts of informal assistance," he says.

"Neither is a legislated minimum wage the answer, says Professor de Villiers.

"In Zimbabwe, the average wage of \$Z28 (about R35) was increased to a minimum of \$Z85 (about R105)—and two-thirds of farm workers lost their jobs overnight. Forced to pay that wage, farmers simply employed fewer people. It is a question of physical economics."

Labour Reform

Professor de Villiers says agricultural authorities have apparently accepted "in principle" that some form of legislation should be applied to farm workers.

The path to labour reform on the farm lies in the Basic Conditions of Employment Act being applied to farm workers as well, he feels, although "it will of course be difficult to institute. All sorts of problems will have to be ironed out."

"How for instance, do you calculate the working hours of a Karoo shepherd who is dropped off with the flock on Monday and next sees the farmer on Friday?"

Mr Clive Thompson, director of the Labour Law Unit of the University of Cape Town, fears, however, that the application of the Act to farm workers is being blocked by conservative elements.

"Unless they unionise, no serious attempt will be made to extend rights to farm workers," he says.

"They have had 300 years with no legal benefits and just as in the '60s and '70s, when no attempts were made to extend effective rights to black workers until they started to agitate, the only way farm workers will get rights is to unionise."

Landless People

The politicisation of farm workers is overdue, he says. "Farmworkers suffer the most in political terms. They are landless, displaced people who have suffered forced removals and the loss of their own small farms. Rural folk have the worst of it."

The two academics are in full agreement on the prospects of unionising farm workers: "It will be extraordinarily difficult. How the devil do you organise a million workers spread so far apart? How will the unions collect their dues? Is the farmer going to allow the unionists to speak to the workers?

"Unionising farm workers is simply not feasible in the traditional sense of unions. It can only make sense if (the unions) set up some sort of legal aid centres," says Professor de Villiers.

Mr Thompson points out that some areas are more open to unionisation—such as the Western Cape region and rural communities surrounding Brits, Potchefstroom and Stellenbosch, where workers could be unionised in towns.

"It will be a slow, uphill process," he says, "but it is a necessary, an indispensable move if farm workers are to get rights."

**Number of Unions Trying To Make Headway
Listed**

34000523 Johannesburg **THE WEEKLY MAIL** in English 25-30 Mar 88 pp 16-17

[Article by Eddie Koch]

[Text] The seeds of trade unionism are beginning to grow on the farms of South Africa, despite the harsh labour relations climate prevailing in the country.

The past few months have seen a number of strikes and disputes on the farms where 1.3-million workers and their five million family members live, and a growing militancy that has cultivated two new unions.

Three weeks ago the National Council of Trade Unions formed the National Union of Farmworkers (Nuf), claiming to have a membership of 20,000 in the Western Cape, Natal, Northern Transvaal and the PWV area.

A week later the National Union of Farm and Agricultural Workers of South Africa (Nufasa) announced at its unveiling in Pretoria that it had 2,000 members in the rural areas around Brits and Tzaneen and would seek affiliation to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

These add to a line-up of unions which have for some years been making headway on the farms:

—The Farmworkers' Project, a division of Cosatu's Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu), has been preparing since the launch of the federation for the national farmworkers' union called for in Cosatu's founding resolutions.

—The Paper Print and Allied Workers' Union (Ppawau), also a Cosatu affiliate, has 5,000 members in the forestry plantations of Natal, the Eastern Transvaal and the Tzaneen area.

—The Orange Vaal General Workers' Union (OVGwu), a small independent union, claims 4,000 members on Southern Transvaal farms, mainly those belonging to Anglo American.

—The Farm Workers' Union belongs to the South African Allied Workers' Union (Saawu), a former Cosatu affiliate, and claims 5,000 members on Natal sugar plantations and forestry estates. Last year this union was involved in a strike by 1,200 cane-cutters on plantations belonging to the Tongaat-Hulett group.

—The National Union of Forestry and Allied Industries' Employees was a member of the now-defunct Trade Union Council of South Africa and claims 5,000 members in the Nelspruit, Barberton and White River areas.

Nuf General Secretary Tshaka Moletsane says the climate for organisation in the rural areas has become more inclement in recent months; a view shaped by his experience of being chased over a maize field in the Brits area by a tractor with a sjambok-wielding farmer at the wheel.

Farmworkers are excluded from almost all legislation governing relations between employers and labour. The Basic Conditions of Employment Act, which lays down minimum wages and hours of work and regulates other conditions of work, does not apply on the farms. Nor does the Labour Relations Act, which allows for collective bargaining. Farmworkers are not even covered by the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

"On top of this the Conservative Party has begun to take over the farming areas and we do expect toughness from the farmers and the government in future, especially because of the by-elections and the municipal elections," says Moletsane.

Fear of a rampant rightwing is probably the main reason why the government has been silent about promises made in parliament last year to extend basic legal protection to farmworkers. Owners of small farms have been facing severe difficulties in recent years because of drought and a collective debt that reached R14.2-billion in 1987—mostly as a result of inefficiency produced by decades of state subsidisation.

Now the government, committed to a programme of deregulation, has cut back on its aid to insolvent farmers. The result has been a swing to the Conservative Party and a resurgent racism.

Why, then, have unions been able to grow despite punishing conditions? Masia says the answer lies in the fact that more and more insolvent small farms are being taken over by big estates and corporations.

"Today agribusiness, which uses produce from its farms to manufacture finished foods like frozen chickens and maize meal, makes up 10 percent of the sector."

These companies include groups like Anglo's Premier Milling which have a tradition of dealing with unions. A glance at the membership of agrarian unions indicates that they would, in fact, be more accurately described as unions for workers employed by agribusiness.

Ppawau's members are concentrated in forests attached to sawmills owned by Anglo's Mondi, Sanlam's Sappi and the American multinational Masonite. One of Fawu's strongholds is in the fruit canning industry in the Western Cape and the Nuf's only recognition agreements are with HM Leer, a Dutch company that markets farming equipment, a cotton mill in the Eastern Transvaal and fresh produce markets on the Witwatersrand.

Fawu organiser in the Eastern Cape, Sebastian Hempe, says his union has "identified large farms, those owned by farm factories and especially those forming part of an agribusiness operation as starting points" for the building of a national agricultural union.

Unions Face Opposition From CP
34000523 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in
English 25-30 Mar 88 pp 16-17

[Text] Farmworkers are currently excluded from South Africa's industrial relations machinery.

This means:

—They cannot form registered trade unions, and are not protected from victimisation for union activities with unregistered unions.

—They have no access to the industrial court, and therefore no redress for unfair labour practices.

—There are no regulations governing minimum wages, conditions of service, health and safety standards, unemployment insurance, working hours, overtime pay, sick leave, maternity leave, holidays, etc.

This has resulted in defeat after defeat for unions organising farmworkers.

In 1982, as a result of mounting pressure, the Minister of Manpower asked the National Manpower Commission (NMC) to investigate the conditions on farms and the desirability of new legislation to regulate the relationship between farmers and their workers.

The minister assured farmers that no changes to the conditions of farmworkers would be made without their cooperation. The purpose of the commission, he said, was to clarify conditions in agriculture and to protect that sector from malicious attacks.

He further said that "there is, and always has been, a very sound relationship between employer and employee in agriculture..." and "there is great ignorance outside of agriculture...from which such unfair criticism has flowed."

It is regarded as an "open secret" by both trade unions and corporate sources that the commission recommended reforms to the legal status of farmworkers.

However, the commission's report has never been released. The minister claims he is still consulting "interested parties," namely the SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) and related farmers' organisations.

SAAU is vehemently opposed to trade unions. The Conservative Party, which represents many farmers, has argued in parliament that farmworkers are "happy and satisfied" and therefore do not need "these goggas (sects)," as they called unions.

Union Members Face Eviction From Land
34000523 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in
English 25-30 Mar 88 pp 16-17

[Article by Eddie Koch]

[Text] Alfred Tsotsetsi, his wife and seven children have been living in a squatter settlement south of Johannesburg since 4 December last year, when they were forced off Swartkopjes, the Rand Water Board farm near Vereeniging.

Sometimes Tsotsetsi picks up work on a construction site. On other days he waits on the side of the highway, hoping someone will pick him up as a temporary labourer.

Tsotsetsi has not always been unemployed and unable to give his family proper housing. For 6 years he worked as a tractor driver on Swartkopjes, where he was paid a monthly wage of R94 and given a four-roomed house for his family.

When the Orange Vaal General Workers' Union (OVGWU) began recruiting on the farm in the winter of 1986, Tsotsetsi joined up. Seven months later he and eight other workers received a letter saying the board had "decided to reduce the strength of its staff" on the farm; the families would have to leave within 6 weeks. Six of those sacked, including Tsotsetsi, were shop stewards, and the other three were union members.

The workers demanded the water board legalise their eviction by obtaining a court order. When the board sought such an order in the Vereeniging Magistrate's Court, union lawyers argued the dismissals were part of a campaign to victimise prominent union members.

The board's lawyers denied the charge, saying it had applied fair criteria in selecting the nine. Almost all the 54 workers on the farm were union members, they said, and the board hadn't known six of the nine were shop stewards.

The court postponed the hearing until May this year. In the interim the board notified the union's lawyers it would lodge criminal charges of trespass against the nine, despite the fact that its application for an eviction order was still pending.

A supreme court application by the union to prevent the board from having the workers arrested in terms of the 1955 Trespass Act until after the civil hearing was rejected in September. Late in October, police arrested

the nine workers, including their wives and some children, for trespassing. The case was postponed and workers given bail on condition they leave the farm.

Worn out by months of legal proceedings and police action, the nine packed their families and belongings on to a hired truck and left for the squatter settlement, called Wheeler's Farm.

Phil Masia, organising secretary for the OVGWU at the time of the dismissals, says the families' ordeal is a clear indication of the legal obstacles agrarian unions contend with.

"Farmworkers are not covered by the Labour Relations Act and we could not go to the industrial court to have the dismissals declared an unfair labour practice. Nor did we have any rights in terms of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act. On top of that, there are laws like the Trespass Act of 1955 and the Prohibition of Illegal and Squatting Act of 1959."

Ppawu Tries To Recruit Members

34000523 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 25-30 Mar 88 p 17

[Article by Eddie Koch]

[Text] One of the crucial lessons Lawrence Mooi has learned is union organisers in rural areas shouldn't wear bright clothes and carry briefcases when they go out to fight for the rights of farmworkers.

He has been recruiting forestry and sawmill workers in the Eastern Transvaal into the paper, printing and Allied Workers' Union (Ppawu) for the past 2 years.

Mooi lives with his wife and two children in the tiny township of Matsulu, a collection of mud huts on the banks of the Crocodile River, some 40km east of Nelspruit. From here the river, flanked on either side by the rugged Lebombo mountains, winds its way down to the Mozambican border, where its name changes to Inkomati.

In the past 5 years the union movement has slowly cut a path that runs, almost in a straight line, from its power base on the East Rand across the highveld coal belt into the massive steelworks around Middelburg and Machadodorp and down into the lowveld, where it runs out in the factories of Nelspruit.

From the small office that he shares with an organiser from the Food and Allied Workers' Union in the town, Mooi and his colleagues are trying to push the frontiers of trade unionism into the surrounding countryside.

Every day, including Sundays, he takes a taxi to the office, where he arranges his schedule for the day or holds meetings with workers. sometimes, though, he

hitches along the road that runs south into the mountains around Barberton to where Ppawu has a number of members working in the forests.

It was on one of these days, soon after he took up the post of Ppawu organiser, that Mooi pulled on a pair of orange trousers and a yellow jersey before leaving to recruit workers from the Twello forestry estate and Lomati sawmill.

In the forest, finding it difficult to make contact with a large number of workers, he decided to wait for them to return to their hostel in the township near Barberton that evening.

"I got a meeting of about 30 workers together and explained to them that I was from Ppawu which organises in the forests and sawmills. At about 6:30 pm I told them I had to leave so that I could catch the bus back to Matsulu. But they refused, saying they would call more people to join and that I must stay and discuss the union."

After the meeting, when Mooi stepped out into the dark, he noticed a troop carrier and two police vans moving down the road outside the hostel. He ducked behind an electricity box and after the vehicles had passed made his way to the market place up the road.

"A young boy came up to me and said 'Hey Buti! Did you see the soldiers? They are wanting you. They are looking for someone in an orange trouser and a yellow V-neck. They say you are a member of the ANC.'

"I pleaded with a middle-aged woman for help and she said 'OK. I've got my old boyfriend's trousers. You can take them.' But there was this problem. She refused to keep my orange trousers and I had to walk to the bus stop with them under my arm.

"Luckily there is a bucket system in the township. On that day the buckets had been put out for collecting. So I just dumped my old trousers into one of them and got on the bus."

After a few days he went back to Barberton, where he found that the workers' initial enthusiasm for Ppawu had given way to suspicion. It took a long time to convince them that the union was legal and that he was not an African National Congress insurgent. Eventually a small group of workers signed up and encouraged their colleagues to join.

Six months later 680 out of the 800 workers at Twello had joined the union. Together with about 2,500 workers from the cardboard and packaging factories in Nelspruit, the big Ngodwana pulp mill near Waterval Boven and other sawmills and forests in the area, they make up the bulk of Ppawu membership in the area.

It was on his way to a general meeting at Ngodwana that Mooi learned not to carry a briefcase. With plenty of membership forms in the case and some spare time, he decided to stop off at a plantation on the way. He found a group of workers having lunch near the edge of the forest and began signing them up.

"Just before the lunchtime ended, the foreman arrived in his van. He saw the workers filling in forms. My briefcase was lying on the ground and he grabbed it. I had to struggle with him to pull my briefcase out of his hands. When I got it back, I ran away and hid in the Elandshoek shop. While I was waiting there I saw a police van speed past with the foreman's bakkie behind it."

Mooi hitched a lift to Ngodwana, where he found the police van waiting at the gate. But having taken the precaution of asking the driver to keep the briefcase in the car and to return it later, he was able to slip into the plant.

The experiences have taught Mooi and other unionists in the area to wear overalls and carry their documents in plastic bags.

Interviewed in his small home at Matsuli, where elephant and hippos from the Kruger Park sometimes roam through the township, Mooi spoke about some of the other hazards of organising on the frontline of agrarian trade unionism.

He said his offices have been subjected to repeated police raids.

On 8 April last year, his old office was razed to the ground in an unsolved arson attack.

He is presently planning to lay charges of assault after allegedly being picked up this month at a meeting to commemorate the police shootings 2 years ago at Kabokweni, the nearby township of White River, and then badly beaten.

His friend, Mpuri Sambo, who works for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee in Nelspruit, has alleged in an affidavit that he was abducted last month and dumped in the bush 10km out of town after being badly assaulted.

It is a measure of the man's humour and vitality that he tells anecdotes about bright clothes and his briefcase before explaining the real hardships involved in his work. These qualities underly a degree of tenacity that is an obvious requirement for organising in the country-side.

PFP Representative Backs Salary-Freeze for Government Employees
Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 18 Feb 88 p 7

[Unattributed article: "MP's Should Not Get Increases—Schwarz"]

[Text] The government will have the support of the Progressive Federal Party if it issues an announcement that members of Parliament, just as civil servants, will not receive a general salary increase this year.

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville and the PFP's chief spokesman for financial matters, put it this way yesterday during the debate following the second reading of the partial budget bill in the House of Assembly.

Mr Schwarz, referring to the state president's announcement that civil servants will not receive a general salary increase this year, asked the minister whether the time was not opportune to propose that members of Parliament similarly not receive a salary increase this year. One just cannot expect such a sacrifice to be made by others without making it oneself.

Unlike last year when the finance minister made an announcement in February about the increase in social pensions in October of that year, he saw fit this year to make no such announcement. That is because there is no election this year, Mr Schwarz said.

In reference to an editorial in the KP [Conservative Party] house organ DIE PATRIOT, Mr Schwarz said that it was "the utmost racism" to maintain that the assets of South Africa belong only to the whites.

Mr Schwarz proposed as an amendment that the Assembly refuse to pass the partial budget bill unless and until the minister gives assurances that more effective steps will be taken to:

—Improve the assistance that is given to social pension recipients;

—Give attention to the critical situation which is developing in some of the country's hospitals; and

—Ensure that more money will be available for the protection of the public from crime.

Theologian Scholtz Contradicts Treurnicht
34010043a Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
17 Feb 88 p 13

[Commentary by Dr Adelbert Scholtz: "KP Leader at Odds With Luther and Calvin"]

[Text] During his rebuttal in the no-confidence debate in Parliament last Friday, Dr Andries Treurnicht said, among other things, that his position regarding "revolt" and "violence" is consistent with that of the church reformers Martin Luther and John Calvin. In reality, writes Dr Adelbert Scholtz, chairman of the Commission for Doctrine and Current Affairs of the West Transvaal Dutch Reformed Church [DRC] Synod and pastor of the DRC congregation in Vanderbijl Park South, his position is diametrically opposed to that of the reformers.

It is evident that his knowledge of theology and church history failed the parliament opposition leader during the no-confidence debate. According to a press report which quoted him verbatim, he said in his rebuttal last Friday that he was in the "very good company" of Luther and Calvin in regard to the right of rebellion against authority. There are, however, profound discrepancies between his words and what the church reformers actually said.

While he was pastor of the DRC in Stellenbosch, Dr Treurnicht earned his PhD in 1956 with the dissertation "Dr Abraham Kuyper's Views of the Relation of the State to the Church." The opinions he himself defended in it and the thoughts of Kuyper, a great Dutch Calvinist theologian, do not agree with his words in Parliament.

Misuse

According to Dr Treurnicht, the reformers supposedly formulated their ideas regarding revolt and rebellion with reference to this question: "What does one do if one has a king who acts contrary to the wishes and desires of a people?"

This is not the way Calvin saw the problem. He was concerned with the question of what must be done with a government that rejects "God's authority" (Commentary on Acts 5:29), that "misuses its law" (Commentary on Acts 4:19), that, as a result of greed, "robs and plunders" its subjects, and where a "godless and sacrilegious prince" persecutes his subjects for the sake of their "piety" (Institution 4 XX 29). This is something totally different than acting contrary "to the wishes and desires of a people."

Judges

According to Dr Treurnicht, the reformers supposedly gave the following answer to the above-cited question: "It has been clearly stated that it is not right for the

individual citizen to take up arms and just begin shooting or whatever. It has been said further that it is the responsibility of the lower magistrates—the magistratus inferiores—to represent the position and interests of the people to the king."

This rendering of the reformers' view is also not in accord with reality.

Calvin assigned a role to the "people's magistrates" (not the "lower magistrates") in opposing an evil government. He understood these people's magistrates to be the judicial authorities, in other words, the judges, and not the people's representatives as Dr Treurnicht thinks. They should hold the law in honor through the administration of justice (Institution 4 XX 31)—and not defend "the position and interests of the people."

According to Calvin, Christians should realize, however, that evil kings are "the Lord's scourges" through which He punishes mankind's sins. This must be endured with humility (Commentary on Romans 13:3; Institution 4 XX 29). Nowhere does he speak of violent revolt. Indeed, the "same respect and the same honor" must be shown to evil kings as to good kings (Institution 4 XX 25).

In Kuyper's view there are three examples in history where Calvinists engaged in a permissible rebellion: the Eighty Years War of the Dutch against the Spanish king, the revolt of the English against the tyrannical King Charles I, and the American War of Independence against England. In all three cases it was not a case of revolutionary violence but an attempt to bow in humility to God's majesty (Calvinism, pp 88, 98, 99). This is something different from "the people's interests."

Luther also had an interesting view of these matters. In 1521 he wrote that rebellion "never (brings) the improvement which one seeks to gain by it. For rebellion is senseless and affects the innocent more than the guilty." He described the rebellious sect leader Thomas Muenzer as "Satan himself" and besought the Prince of Saxony to oppose his rebellion with force.

The Augsburg Confession, the most important Lutheran creed which was composed in 1530 by Luther's friend Melanchton, says in Article 16 that Christians are obliged to obey authority unless they would sin by doing so, since, according to Acts 5:29, we must obey God rather than men. Accordingly, there exists only a right to revolt if authority should compel people to be disobedient towards God—not when "the interests of the people" are threatened.

Condemned

Furthermore, Dr Treurnicht expresses an extremely debatable view when he says that "resistance" must be employed whenever the NP [National Party] "deviates from its policy and adopts a policy of multiracialism and

integrated government and power sharing." He quotes N. P. van Wyk Louw, who advocated "rebellion against the law" if a people are being enslaved.

The danger exists that some people could interpret Dr Treurnicht's words as a call to revolution. This is something which he very rightly condemned in the strongest terms in his own dissertation (pp 181, 184). At that time he maintained that revolt must remain restricted to "the conscience as the deepest base of support" (p 185).

Question and answer 104 of the Heidelberg Catechism deals with the Fifth Commandment and says that we must "(have) patience" with the failings of all those who have been appointed over us "because God wishes to rule us through them"—and not that we should offer "resistance" and answer a policy which we do not like with "rebellion." When the catechism explains the Sixth Commandment (question and answer 105), it says that we "(must) refrain from all vindictiveness"—and should not plan violence and revolution.

Antiscriptural

Dr Treurnicht conspicuously failed to show that the government's policy is antiscriptural, that it amounts to misuse of power, and that it restricts freedom of religion. According to Calvin, Melanchton and Kuyper, though, these are the sole reasons for "resistance" to authority.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Dr Allan Boesak, a noted proponent of liberation theology, appeals to Calvin, just as Dr Treurnicht does, to support his thoughts on revolt against an evil government. He has been thoroughly refuted by, among others, Prof F. J. M. Potgieter, retired professor at Stellenbosch Seminary and an expert on Calvin.

13238/9274

NUM Wins Major Compensation, Reinstatement Victory

34000519a Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
18 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Alan Fine]

[Text] In SA's largest ever dismissal settlement, Anglo American and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) yesterday agreed on the reinstatement and compensation of 9,500 dismissed workers, and at least 18 weeks' pay for 6,000 who will not be rehired.

Anglo estimated the monetary cost of the package at about R35m. The NUM valued the deal, which came in the midst of private adjudication over the dismissals, at R60m.

The workers are among 19,600 gold and coalminers dismissed during last August's wage strike and not subsequently rehired.

Non-transferable job offers will be made to goldminers in three 3,000-strong groups during the next three 3-month periods. The job offers made will preserve the ratio of NUM to non-NUM membership existing at the time of the strike.

All will receive "compensation" of at least 10 weeks' pay. Those taken back after 3 and 6 months will receive an additional 2 weeks' and one month's pay respectively.

Workers re-employed between 12 December and yesterday will get compensation of one month's pay.

Amcoal will rehire 500 of 1,600 dismissed coalminers within the next 3 months.

About 6,000 workers not re-employed due to the restructuring of mining operations will receive at least 18 weeks' pay. This comprises one month's notice pay, 10 weeks' pay as compensation, and a severance payment of one-and-a-half week's pay a year of service with a minimum of 4 weeks' pay.

In what Anglo saw as a particularly important element of the settlement, the two parties are to negotiate a code of conduct. It said that would address the problems of work-place violence, coercion and union accountability.

NUM assistant general-secretary Marcel Golding hailed the settlement as a major management concession that dismissal was not an appropriate response to strike action, and managements which dismissed strikers could expect to pay a high price for that.

He said the settlement meant no workers were ultimately dismissed for striking. Cases of non re-employment were for reasons of retrenchment or disciplinary offences.

Anglo's Michael Spicer said workers had paid a high price for the strike. He said 9,000 had lost their jobs and the payment to be made by Anglo would not fully compensate either the re-employed or the retrenched for lost wages.

A number of factors had precipitated the settlement. Firstly, there was little enthusiasm on either side for protracted court proceedings which would have lasted several months.

Secondly, the settlement could be seen as preferable to a court case in terms of the parties' long term relationship.

/9604

Prison Inmate Statistics Revealed
34000519c Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
18 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] House of Assembly—The daily average of prisoners in prisons was 103,200, nearly 20,000 more than the number which could be accommodated, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said yesterday.

Replying to a written question from Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), the minister said jails could hold 84,802 prisoners.

Coetsee said that while the prisons were overpopulated this was a "relative concept."

Everything possible was done to keep prisoners productively occupied and this meant that many mainly worked outside the prison during the day. They had access to

spacious courtyards and ample opportunity was given for outdoor recreation which meant overcrowding was not an unmanageable problem.

The most over-crowded prisons according to figures given by Coetsee were:

Allandale (74.1 percent), Beaufort West (77.2 percent), Brandvlei Maximum (72.3 percent), George Male (72.3 percent), Helderstroom Medium (79 percent), Helderstroom Maximum (78.9 percent), Pollsmoor Maximum (95 percent), Victor Verster Medium (83.4 percent), Victor Verster Medium B (89.6 percent), Victor Verster Maximum (93.6 percent), Worcester Male (84.5 percent), Calvinia (76.2 percent), Grootvlei Maximum (99.2 percent), Leeuwkop Maximum (83.2 percent), Baviaanspoort Maximum (75.9 percent), Baviaanspoort Medium (82.6 percent), Maritzburg Medium B (88.7 percent).

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